The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,327 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1885.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

THE s.s. "CARTHAGE" will load in the harbour instead of in the Prince's Dock.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
—	Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	20th Mar.
L.	Bokhara	2944	550	H. Weighell	27th ,,
M.	Carthage	6813	1350	G. N. Hector	3rd April
L.	Surat	3143	650	C. E. Edwards	10th ,,
—	Nizam	2736	600	W. J. Webber	17th ,,
L.	Chusan	1460	350	H. Wyatt	24th ,,
M.	Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown	1st May.
L.	Malwa	2909	500	G. W. Atkinson	8th ,,
—	Assam	2135	500	S. F. Cole	15th ,,
L.	Verona	3116	600	A. C. Loggin	22nd ,,
					TUESDAY.
M.	Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	26th May.
L.	Venetia	2126	500	A. H. Daniell	2nd June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 5 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
VENETIA	2726	500	A. H. Daniell	30th Mar.
HOMERIA	3002	700	G. W. Brady	3rd April.
HOMILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	17th ,,
BRINDISI	3042	550	L. Reeves	1st May.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 10, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 37 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Feb. 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 361, Rs. 190, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discounts.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the steamboats.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RUFFALE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1885.
SINGAPORE	,000	600	1st May ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *via* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1885.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
ELEKTRA	G. Catlich	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	A. Roguain	3,500	550	2nd May
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich	4,500	600	2nd June

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 490

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich	4,500	600	29th March.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

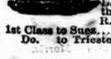
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	12th April.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay
March 2, 1885.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.
CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.



THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. "MELPOMENE," Captain L. LEMESSICH, will sail as above on the 18th March 1885.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class to Suez ..... Rs. 300 (including food.
Do. to Trieste ..... ,, 400 ((Wines extra.)

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Bombay, March. 3, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	25th March.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2,700	400	2nd April.
S. S. WESTOW HALL	2,700	400	30th ,,

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

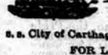
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December 19, 1884.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE CITY of CARTHAGE will sail for LIVERPOOL on 4th April, which will require the services of a Surgeon for the voyage in exchange for a free passage. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following are the probable sailings:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	Comd.	Sailing about
s. s. City of Carthage	2,65	A. B. Gray	4th April 1885

FOR LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.

s. s. City of Rhios	3,246	D. McPherson. 5th May.
s. s. City of Venice	3,200	H. Y. Moffat. 5th June.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 17th March, 1885. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th March, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,942 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th March, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, March 5, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, American, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine; Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. See Cook's Monthly Mail and Indian Advertiser. Ans. 4, post free.

Address Thomas COOK AND SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
Calcutta: 10½, Old Court House, Street.

N.B.—Send for pamphlet of special sixty-days' trip to Australia, starting June 10.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

S.S. PERSIA.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. PERSIA are hereby informed that the vessel has arrived after having been towed back to Gibraltar to replace the broken shaft. In consequence of this under General Average Act, consignees are requested to sign the average bond, which is lying at our office, to declare the value of their goods, and to pay 2 per cent deposit and freight, where due—after which delivery orders will be granted on presentation of their Bills of Lading.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th March, 1885.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "CALIFORNIA" has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 16th March, 1885.

THE steamer SIMOOM has arrived from LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 16th March, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CHUTNEY,

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPARKLING ÆRATED WATER.

The most pleasant and agreeable is EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF POTASH WATER.

MAY be taken at all times instead of Soda Water; with Whiskey, Brandy, Sherry, &c. it forms a most agreeable beverage, and it has moreover, the special advantage of counteracting to a conside rable extent the injurious effects of Alcoholic Stimulants.

It is strongly recommended by the Faculty in cases of Fever, Prickly Heat, Gout and Rheumatism and Urinary affections.

Price Re. 1-8 per dozen.

Prepared only by

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
AT THEIR LABORATORY, BYCULLA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA 1 lb. pkt.	R 0 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE 2 lb. pkt. ,,	2 0
KOUSANIE PEKOE 2 lb. pkt. ,,	3 0
KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE 1 lb. pkt. ,,	1 10
KOUSANIE GREEN HYSON 1 lb. pkt. ,,	1 10
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG 2 lb. pkt. ,,	2 12
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG 5 lb. catty ,,	6 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE 2 lb. pkt. ,,	2 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE 5 lb. catty ,,	6 12

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay

FOR SALE BY AUCTION AT COLOMBO.
At the offices of Messrs. DELMEGE, REID & Co., on the 4th APRIL 1885 at noon
(on account of the concerned).

THE "Anchor" Line s.s. "JUSTITIA," built of Iron at Barrow in 1883, 1986 tons net registered, as she lies stranded on the reef about two miles off Panadure near Colombo.

The Hull, Engines and all Fittings there on board will be put up in one lot.

For further particulars, apply to

DELMEGE, REID & Co.,
Colombo, 12th March, 1885. Agents.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

THESE Wines are generally admitted to be the most delicate and fragrant as well as the most wholesome produced in the world. Our cheaper qualities have a good bouquet, and exercise a most stimulating effect on the appetite; the higher qualities have an aromatic flavour and a velvety softness to the palate, containing but a comparatively small percentage of Alcohol. They are specially adapted for use in India.

STILL WINES.		PER DOZ. Bottles. Rs. a.	HALF Bottles. Rs. a.	CASH Bottles. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM	A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.	17 0	9 8	
GEISENHEIM.	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended	20 0	11 0	
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	Of great fragrance, pure and natural	25 0		
HOCKHEIM	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine	24 0	13 0	
NIERSTEIN	Very soft and good bouquet	27 0	14 8	
LIEBFRAUMILCH	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.	33 0	17 8	
JOHANNISBERG	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste	42 0	23 0	
SPARKLING WINES.				
SUPERIOR HOCK	Delicate flavour and bouquet.	35 0	19 0	
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN	The very finest wine of its kind	42 0	23 0	
FINE MOSELLE	Fine, full flavour	30 0	16 8	
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	Very fragrant	34 0	19 0	
FINEST NONPAREIL	Very rich, delicious bouquet	41 0	22 8	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS
of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.
A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS,
Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well-finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFT.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

M. M. MODY & CO., LIMITED.
SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENEAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS]

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather Engl sh
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate
have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc. etc
Up-country orders promptly attended
Prices furnished on application
Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.

NIZAMUT JEWEL SALE.
UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
GOVERNMENT
AND FROM
H. H. THE NAWAB OF MOORSHEDABAD
EARLY IN APRIL NEXT
HAMILTON & CO.
WILL SELL BY
PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS,
THE WHOLE OF THE
MOORSHEDABAD STATE JEWELS!
Many of these unique ornaments were formerly the property of
"THE MOGUL EMPERORS"
AND ARE ENGRAVED WITH THEIR SEALS.
CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS
Are in course of preparation, and will be forwarded Post-free on application.
[Orders to purchase registered gratis

HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS
CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES AT
BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

PORTABLE
CAMP STRETCHER BEDSTEADS.

ASQUITH AND LORD have received a fresh consignment of the above, and can strongly recommend them to gentlemen CAMPING out for their great STRENGTH and PORTABILITY. When open, they measure 6'-6" by 2'-4" and, when closed, fit into a strong canvas bag 3 ft. by 1 ft. by 3 inches. They are of the best and strongest description only.

Price—Rs. 45.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CHAMPAGNES.	SPARKLING WINES.
Roederer's Reserve Brand.	Moselle, Full Flavour.
Pommery and Greno's.	Moselle, Very Dry.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole.	Hock, Full Flavour.
Perrier Jouet's Reserve Cuvée.	Hock, Very Dry.
Perrier Jouet's First Quality.	Burgundy, Sparkling.
Jules Mumm's.	Claret, Sparkling.
Cortaillod Suisse.	Sauterne, Sparkling.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.
INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.
Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.
VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a numbe of Revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.
THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT
AND
PURIFYING SALINE

IS the best safeguard for the general health during change of seasons. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known.

Per bottle Re. 1-4; per doz. Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.

It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.

Per bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.
STANDARD
AERATED WATERS.
PERFECT FILTRATION.
TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

One important point to which attention is invited in the character of those waters is their
SUPERIOR PURITY.

THE Company have in operation what is without doubt the very best system of filtration and charcoal treatment, rendering the water for potable purposes *absolutely pure*. Their bottle-cleaning arrangements embrace special machinery for securing final *purity* before filling.

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle) } Potash-water (British Pharmacopœia) } Aerated-water (Eau de Seltz of the Cafes) }	Rs. 0 12
Medicinal Soda-water (British Pharmacopœia) } Artificial Seltzer-water }	,, 1 0
Lemonade } Tonic-water } Ginger-ale } Gingerade } All of superior quality and delicate flavour.	,, 1 0
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	,, 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GERMAN POWDER,
COMPOUND LIQUORICE POWDER OF THE GERMAN PHARMACOPŒIA.

NOW in universal use at Home as a safe and mild aperient, especially serviceable in cases of Hœmorrhoids, Chronic Constipation, and other irregularities. Strongly recommended.

Bottle, 12 Annas.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S HONEY SOAP
FOR THE BATH AND TOILET.

PERFECTLY pure and delicately scented. By its use, a smooth skin and clear complexion is quickly produced and also retained.

Per Box of 1 Doz. Tablets, Rs. 2.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

WHY SUFFER FROM COUGHS?

CAMPHOR BALSAM

GIVES immediate relief by dissolving the congealed phlegm and causing free expectoration, and if properly persevered with will scarcely ever fail in effecting a cure.

Price per bottle Re. 1.

TARAXACUM AND
PODOPHYLLIN

TO those who suffer from Change of Climate Sick Headache, Indigestion, and Liver Complaints will find the use of this medicine invaluable. In habitual constipation it affords prompt and certain relief.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

COMPOUND
ELIXIR OF BAEL.

THE peculiar properties of this medicine renders it most valuable, as it arrests Diarrhœa when present, and gently opening the bowels when constipation exists; in most irregularities of the bowels it is administerted with considerable benefit.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.
PREPARED ONLY BY
B. PHILLIP AND CO,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .. .. Mr. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.

THE LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA has the pleasure to announce that he has made arrangements with the LONDON COMEDY COMPANY of 12 talented Artists, to give a short season of one month, when the latest London Success will be produced.

Grand Opening Night,
Monday Evening, March 23rd 1885,
When will be presented
The greatest success of Modern time
ENTITLED
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Now being played at the Globe Theatre, London, in its 300th night and at the Madeson Square Theatre, New York.

CHARACTERS.

Mr Marsland ..... Mr W H Wreford.
Harry Marsland ..... ,, J H Nunn.
Mr Cattermole ..... ,, Frederic Bond.
Douglas Cattermole ..... ,, W S Craven.
Revd Robert Spalding ..... ,, F M Page.
Mr Gibson ..... ,, A J Byde.
Mr Stead ..... ,, A D Long.
Servant ..... ,, F Fairleigh.
Mrs Ashford ..... Miss Annie Rose.
Edith Marsland ..... ,, Hde Vallence.
Eve Lester ..... ,, Eugenie Vernie.

ACT I.
Douglas Catermole's Chambers London.
ACT II.
The Library at Marsland Hall, Devonshire.
ACT III.
Drawing Room at the Marsland Hall.

The LONDON COMEDY Company, have all been specially engaged in London for an adequate Representation of all the latest LONDON SUCCESSES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

LOOK OUT FOR
THE THREE HATS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of cargo per Italian mail-steamer RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, Captain G. MERELLO, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the inst., and that she is discharging and loading in the stream.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. HOZZONI, Agent.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
FOR
Messrs CHUBB & SON'S LOCK & SAFE COMPANY, LIMITED,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.

THE CITY LINE S. S. CITY OF CARTHAGE has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to give ent their BILLS OF LADING for our counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by steamer's agent before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the undersigned's warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th March, 1885.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, on account of the RAMNAVMI HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th March, 1885.

WANTED a steady and experienced P. W. INSPECTOR for open line. Salary from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 with usual allowances. Apply by letter only, enclosing copies of testimonials, to District Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS FOREMAN LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

AN experienced MECHANIC, competent to superintend the erection of shafting and machinery, and with a knowledge of Locomotive running work, is required at once for the above Railways.

Salary Rs. 240 per mensem. Applications giving full particulars of experience, and accompanied by copies of testimonials to be addressed to the LOCOMOTIVE and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, Hotgi, Deccan.

Dated March 18, 1885.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of 80 tons (more or less) CAST IRON old consisting of broken GUNS, SHOT, and SHELL. The metal is now lying at Ahmednagar. Tenderers should state the amount per ton and submit them to the Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, in charge Ordnance Depot, Poona, not later than THURSDAY, 26th instant.

P. NELSON, Lieut,
Assistant Commissary of Ordnance
In charge Ordnance Depot, Poona.

Poona Ordnance Depot, 16th March, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that KEROBA BALKRISHNAJEE DADARKAR has contracted to SELL that piece of ground with the messuages and buildings erected thereon situated at Girgaum Back Road in the Mandvi Sub-district, containing by admeasurement 413 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 765 and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under No. 76 and are bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by the property of Govind Baboojee, on the north partly by the property of Pundilk Gunesh and partly by the property of Doctor Bhowanishanker Balkrishna, and on the south by the property of Wassoodew Bapojee Kanitkar. All persons having any claims thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office, Apollo-street, Fort, within 14 days from this date otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 17th day of March 1885.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p. m. of the 20th instant for the supply of PROVISIONS and STORES required for the use of the Light ship, Pilot Schooners, and other vessels of the Port Department for one year from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886.

The Tenders should include delivery after examination and approval at this office of all stores at the several stations for which they are required.

A schedule of estimated quantities and any further particulars can be obtained at this office.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HENRY MORLAND, Captain, I. M.
Port Officer.

Port Office, Bombay, 5th March, 1885.

NOTICE

HAVING entered into direct communication with the LEADING CONTINENTAL EXPORTERS of WINES and SPIRITS, we are now able to offer our Importations of the same at MODERATE PRICES, and which we GUARANTEE as SOUND and GENUINE.

Special terms to Regimental Messes, Clubs, and the Trade.

See detailed Wine Advertisement and for Price List please apply to

BARTON & CO., Limited,
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Church-gate-street, Bombay.

GUZERAT CUP.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Major HANCOCK. | A. S. RITCHIE, Esq.
Major HAYDON, R.E. | Captain SALMON.
R. CUTLER, Esq. | A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND, Esq.

THE GUZERAT PIGSTICKING CLUB.

Probable value Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) with Rs. 50 added for first spear of each heat will be run off next Easter (April 2nd to 6th) at the Hall.

It is opened to members of all recognized Hunts, the Services and Clubs.

Entries to close on 20th March, 1885.

First heat to be ridden on April 3rd.

The competition will be under the rules of the "Bhima Cup" of 1884, subject to any modifications, sanctioned by the Committee, whose decision will be final on all points.

Every gentleman running a horse will have to pay a subscription of one gold mohur to the fund in addition to the entrance money of one G. M. per hour. Share of beaters will be equally divided amongst the camp.

In event of funds permitting the cup may be a challenge one at option of the Committee.

RULES.

1. Catch weights, owners up. In the event of an owner having two horses in one heat or being disabled by a fall, he may put up a rider, who must be a member of a Hunt or approved by the committee, and of not less weight than himself.

2. Contesting spears to be divided into parties of four and the takers of first of each party to contend for final spear and cup. Spears not to exceed eight feet in length.

3. To take first spear, it is not necessary that the hog should be killed, but blood must be drawn.

4. Spears to be delivered on the offside only, unless by a left handed man, who must declare before starting.

5. An umpire will accompany each party, who will, if possible, settle all disputes. But who can, if in doubt, submit the point to the Hunt Committee.

6. Any rider making a frivolous objection, or claiming first spear when the claim thereto cannot be substantiated will be fined one dozen of champagne.

7. Foul riding is not allowed. Intentional collision between riders or horses constitutes four riding, and conviction thereof will disqualify.

8. To avoid an owner having two or more horses in one heat (except the final), each owner will on entering name his horses as first, second or third. The first will be drawn with the horses of those who have one entry. The second horses will then be drawn, and the third and fourth be made up into heats according to numbers.

9. If no spear be taken, and the umpire consider that it was due to accident, the heat may be considered void of his discretion.

A second Guzerat Hunt for Ponies, value Rs. 250, presented by Captain Salmon, will also be open to competition after the cup is run off, under rules to be framed by the Committee, and published hereafter.

The meet will be at Davithali on the Hall, 36 miles from Ahmedabad and 24 from Viramgaum, both stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

General taste and messing will be provided, and arrangements made for forwarding horses; and conveyance of kit, &c., will be made by the committee upon application to the Honorary Secretary.

Entries to be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARY Guzerat Cup, Wadhwan camp, Katty war who will be glad to give information as to detail on application.

W. H. WHITE, C. E.,
Honorary Secretary.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.

Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

FRENCH, Arabic, Turkish, and Shorthand Lessons from 6-30 to 10-30 a.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m., charges moderate. Apply E. M., care of this paper.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

BREAKFAST and COMBINATION CRUETS, ENTREE DISHES, SALAD BOWLS, ICE PAILS, BISCUIT BOXES, &c., of best Electro-plated ware. Prices moderate.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, a handsome boat-shape PHAETON and HORSE, Owner going home. Apply SEA VIEW, Middle Colaba.

FOR SALE, two secondhand light stylish English-built Mailphastons (one by Kesterton). Apply to Nasarwanji Muncherji, No 1. Dean Lane, Fort.

JUST UNPACKED, balanced table and dessert knives with fancy handle by Rogers ans. 6 each. Patosi silver spoons and forks very cheap. SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED a CLERK, Parsee or Hindu. Must be intelligent and quick at accounts. Salary Rs. 25. Security of Rs. 500 required. "C. X.," this office.

FOR SALE, One light Victoria and Galloway and Harness complete—A useful conveyance. For further particulars and price apply to WM. WATSON and Co., Bombay

WANTED a CORRESPONDENT CLERK; salary Rs. 20. Good writing and English indispensable. Apply personally The Singer Manufacturing Co., Church-gate-street.

WAVERLEY HOTEL, Rampart-row, single rooms suitable for Bachelors vacant. Out boarders taken Best accommodation and good table. Terms moderate Mrs. Merrill, Proprietress.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Maraschino and strawberry cream, peaches water ice, cream soda and cold drink ans. 1 per glass. French and English confectionery, dessert fruits, candied peels. MORENAS & CO.

HARMONIUMS, in solid walnut polished cases; 3 octaves, rich tone, double bellows, well-finished throughout Rs. 100; with 3 stops Rs. 125; with 4 stops Rs. 150. Organs with knee swell, very mellow—toned rs. 125. H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES can be obtained daily (Sundays excepted) at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 28 per case of 8 dozen pints. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Four Panther Cubs, one pair six months old and the other pair twelve months. Apply J. M. HENRY, Esq., Baroda.

G. I. P. R.—All refreshment contractors on this line now keep supplies of Kidd Shadbolt's Whiskey. As used at the Bombay Club.

WANTED, a CLERK, who writes a good hand, and has a knowledge of accounts. Wages, Rs. 20 per month. Address C., *Bombay Gazette*.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 15, Marine-street.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

CHAS. LANCASTER'S GUNS, RIFLES, and PISTOLS can be had at N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

JUST UNPACKED, a splendid assortment of Jewellery and superior old Persian Carpets of all sizes. HERJIMULL & Co., Esplanade-road.

PERRIER JOUET, "B" BRAND, RESERVE CUVEE CHAMPAGNE. Magnums, 1s. 14; Quarts, Rs. 57; Pints, Rs. 30-8 per dozen cash. Apply to LYON & Co.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA HAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Pereshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

VISITORS to MATHERAN need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pelisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badnam, Pile & Co., Limited.

FOR SALE, JUBBULPORE HILL TENT 14 by 14 First-rate order Also, several volumes of "La Vie Parisienne." For particulars apply to "C.," Post Office, Ahmedabad.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8. JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

CLEARANCE SALE, all Wool latest fashion Tweeds, Sac Coat and Trowers, Rs. 11-8, Tailoring Dept. under superintendence of First-class French Cutter.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Bombay.

SCHWEPPE'S AERATED WATERS.—Fresh arrival. Soda and Potash, 12 ans; Lemonade, Tonic and Lithia, Re 1; Gingerale, Re 1-4 per dozen.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE in Hogsheads Rs. 78 and Kilderkins Rs. 30, also LIGHT GRAVITY ALE in Hogsheads Rs. 72 and Kilderkins Rs. 28, less 5 per cent discount for cash. Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

WANTED, a European who understands Piece-goods, and has a knowledge of general business and accounts; for up-country. Salary Rs. 300, with quarters. Address in strict confidence, "YARN," *Bombay Gazette*.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes or Jharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

HAM, CHEESE, BACON, Tea, Coffee, Loaf Sugar, Dessert Fruits, Candied Peel, Currantas picked, washed and ready for use.—PEARSE.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

JUST TO HAND
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefull selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
'PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000
Per Box of 200 9

JAVA CIGARS.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED
MILD, MELLOW and FREE.

	Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do. "ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Market THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 11 a.m., the right of the collecting fair ground, and feeding fees, from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886; and squatters' fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine-road Fish and Mutton Markets, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or cut, side under the eaves of the markets, for 12 months, *i. e.* from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March 1886.

For particulars and conditions of those sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

SALE for removal of the mat-rials of cudjan sheds in the compound of the old Telegraph Stores Boribunder, b hind the European General Hospital.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m. at the old Telegraph Storeyards, all the materials of cudjan sheds as standing in separate lots.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th March, 1885.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Perfumery by the celebrated makers, Price and Co., of London.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

An invoice of fragrant perfumery by the celebrated makers, Price and Co., of London, just arrived, consisting of brown, honey, almond, and glycerine, and transparent soaps, violet and millefleurs powder, lime-juice cordial in pints, lemon juice, cod-liver oil, sarsaparilla, marrow, and hair oils, Phillicomb, Bay Rhum, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey, colored, and white piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

5 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases Persian prints.
2 cases cotton colored shawls
5 cases handkerchiefs.
50 cases preserved fruits.
20 cases German beer in pints.
30 cases sherry wine.
15 cases whiskey.
1 case cocoa.
1 case chocolate.
2 cases gilt edge playing-cards.
10 cases conf-ctionery.
3 cases gilt moulds.
1 case fresh hams.
1 bale printing papers.
2 cavalry saddles complete.
On account of the concerned—
8 cases white mulls.
5 ,, white shirtings.
On account and at the risk of Abdoolhoosen Abdoollay—
ex s.s. Pandora.
L J—19—Bombay—1 case pot papers.
,, 9383—1 case pot papers.
ex s.s. Medusa.
I. J—15—1637-44—8 cases blotting paper.
On account of the concerned—
2 bales jersey dhoties.
A quantity of India-rubber sheeting.
On account and risk of Messrs. Amrutlall Kurrumchund and Co.—
F T A K & Co.—1-50—50 Boxes Price's Patent Candles.
On account and risk of Moosajee Bhaijee.
1 case boots and shoes.
On account and risk of Ebrahimjee Keekabhoy and by order of Messrs. D. P. Batha & Co.
152 5-8—4 cases—Aventurine.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 18th March, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 24, Marine-street, Fort, close to their auction rooms the following goods, viz.—

Porcelain tea sets, cups and saucers, glassware, electro-plated curry dishes, picklestands, liquor stands, tea and coffee services, ice pitchers and decanter stands, glass fish bowls, flowerstands with domes, walking sticks, water coojas, hand bags, looking glasses, table hanging wall kerosine oil lamps, water jugs, milkings, carpets, pictures, lawn-tennis bats, chessboards, flowervases, marble pillars and vases, marble figures, representing lions, horses, camels, cows, and dogs, alabaster figures, tin washing basins, eau de cologne figures, stools, balls, soaps, toys, English tin boxes, ice machine, musical boxes, two conversation sofas, tables, chairs, iron stands, marble tables, teapoys, sideboards, and a variety of other goods too numerous to mention.

The property is on view.

SALE of household furniture, photographic kit, &c., at Carnac Road opposite G T Hospital,

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Road, opposite G. T. Hospital, the household furniture, the property of Mrs. Lamjee and plain French polished blackwood and teak-wood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a first class nearly full sized slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues, &c. complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, lamps, carpets, gentleman's saddles, and if not previously disposed of a handsome strong built landau with a pair of handsome grey Arab horses and a set of English made brass mounted double harness, &c., the property of W. J. TRACKER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the executrix of the late James Bapty, Esq., to sell by Public Auction in the compound of the East India Flour Mills, Falkland-road—

A large quantity of machinery comprising engines, boilers, pulleys, shaftings, bolts, nuts, wrought and cast iron ropes, chains, belting and other stores, of which full particulars will shortly appear.

The sale will be fixed hereafter, of which due notice will be given.

Catalogues will be published and the machinery will be on view a week before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 18th March, 1885.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Colaba Castle," Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and elaborately carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, very rich velvet Persian, Brussels and Cawnpore carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and chromo-lithographs in gilt frames, handsome Hinks's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, lady's and gentleman's saddles, sets of single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of G. COTTON, Esq., the same comprises rich star-cut and plain glass ware handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best pla ed ware such as hotwater curry dishes, and cruet, pickle and eggstands, butter pot, ice pitcher, cla e jug, a set of Ki g's pattern spoons and forks for 6 persons 12 pair dessert knives and f rks with ivory handle, pair of fish Knif and fork ivory handled cutlery &c., very handsome teakwood and blackwood french-polished plain and carved house hold furniture such as a set of telescopic dining table in 4 pieces, a set of camp tables in 5 pieces, handsome sideboard, dumbwaiter, whatnot, Madras pattern arm and without arm-chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong, card and writing tables, easy folding, reclining, long arm, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffoneers ornament stands corner whatnots bookst nds, teapoys and round table, with marble top, reclining and half-backed couches, violet and Brussels carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments first rate oleographs and pictures, revolving wine table, lady's Davenporte, handsome iron, blackwood and teakwood fourpost bedstead, very handsome dressing and washing tables, handsome double door almira, a chest of drawers, wardrobe in 2 pieces with mirror, dressing and cheval glasses clothes and gown presses, a handsome mahogany harmonium by "Cramer" with 4 stops, large size aviary with rare birds, fancy paidmade coir matting sheets, a collection of books &c

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of 20 cases, Price and Co.'s celebrated perfumery, consisting of balm of violets, vanilla stick, assorted syrup, lime juice and glycerine, lavender water, florida water, eau de cologne, essence of frangipani, jockey club, bouquet, rose geranium, kiss-me-quick, ylang-ylang, jasmin, jamaica ginger, peppermint, hand mirror, macassar oil, golden oil, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis-road, Byculla, next to Messrs. Ladha Ebram and Co. the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, iron safe on stand &c., the property of C. J. WEBBE, Esq.,

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Land's End, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plateware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japan flower vase-, one handsome strong English built open carriage in very good order, &c., &c., the property of C. H. B. FORBES Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MULES AT THE SASSOON S. & W. MILLS AT GAMDAVI.

Under instructions from the Agent Sassoon S. & W. Co., Limited, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst. at 3 p. m.

A pair of weft mules 1¼ in gauge in good order and condition.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 18th March, 1885.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

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THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. JOHN & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction-room the valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood French-polished furniture, plated ware, crockery and glass ware, cruet-stand, jampots and butterpots, spoons and forks, conversation sofas, arm and withoutarm chairs, marble top teapoys, reclining and easy folding chairs, office table, side boards, cleographs, sewing-machine, flower vases, hat-stand, &c., &c.

JOHN & CO.

Bombay, 18th March, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Colaba Castle," Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and elaborately carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, very rich velvet Persian, Brussels and Cawnpore carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and chromo-lithographs in gilt frames, handsome Hinks's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, lady's and gentleman's saddles, sets of single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of G. COTTON, Esq., the same comprises rich star-cut and plain glass ware handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best pla ed ware such as hotwater curry dishes, and cruet, pickle and eggstands, butter pot, ice pitcher, cla e jug, a set of Ki g's pattern spoons and forks for 6 persons 12 pair dessert knives and f rks with ivory handle, pair of fish Knif and fork ivory handled cutlery &c., very handsome teakwood and blackwood french-polished plain and carved house hold furniture such as a set of telescopic dining table in 4 pieces, a set of camp tables in 5 pieces, handsome sideboard, dumbwaiter, whatnot, Madras pattern arm and without arm-chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong, card and writing tables, easy folding, reclining, long arm, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffoneers ornament stands corner whatnots bookst nds, teapoys and round table, with marble top, reclining and half-backed couches, violet and Brussels carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments first rate oleographs and pictures, revolving wine table, lady's Davenporte, handsome iron, blackwood and teakwood fourpost bedstead, very handsome dressing and washing tables, handsome double door almira, a chest of drawers, wardrobe in 2 pieces with mirror, dressing and cheval glasses clothes and gown presses, a handsome mahogany harmonium by "Cramer" with 4 stops, large size aviary with rare birds, fancy paidmade coir matting sheets, a collection of books &c

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of 20 cases, Price and Co.'s celebrated perfumery, consisting of balm of violets, vanilla stick, assorted syrup, lime juice and glycerine, lavender water, florida water, eau de cologne, essence of frangipani, jockey club, bouquet, rose geranium, kiss-me-quick, ylang-ylang, jasmin, jamaica ginger, peppermint, hand mirror, macassar oil, golden oil, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis-road, Byculla, next to Messrs. Ladha Ebram and Co. the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, iron safe on stand &c., the property of C. J. WEBBE, Esq.,

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Land's End, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plateware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japan flower vase-, one handsome strong English built open carriage in very good order, &c., &c., the property of C. H. B. FORBES Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MULES AT THE SASSOON S. & W. MILLS AT GAMDAVI.

Under instructions from the Agent Sassoon S. & W. Co., Limited, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst. at 3 p. m.

A pair of weft mules 1

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THERE was a large muster of members of the medical profession at the Grant College on Monday afternoon, when the annual meeting and distribution of prizes took place under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor. The lecture hall was crowded with the visitors and the students, among the latter being a number of ladies. Among those present were :—Hon. J. B. Peile, Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Surgeon-General Beatty, Rao Bahadur Gopalrao H. Deshmukh, Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Nowrosjee Furdoonjee, Tribhowundas Munguldas, Succaram Vithul, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Captain Walke, G. Eltredge, Punalal Punamchund, Drs. Cook, Hojel, Lyon, Maconachie, Waters, Manser, Hatch, Bainbridge, McDonald, Baker, Atmaram Pandoorung, Lisboa, Gomes, Eduljee Nusserwanjee, Cowasjee Hormusjee, N. H. Choksi, S. K. Nariman, N. F. Bunsha, P. B. Nariman, T. B. Nariman, Nanjee, Jumnadas, Tukina, Nadirsha, Khory, Davur, Jayakur, Gonsalves, Shantaram, D. B. Master, Khandwalla, Gopal Shivram, Prabhakur, and Kane.

Dr. Cook, the Principal of the college, read the following annual statement :—This report gives the history of the 30th year of the college. Your Excellency, who has so graciously watched its progress during the past five years, is aware of the success which has so happily attended its course—a success which has, indeed, to no small extent depended on the interest and support afforded by the Government, since it was founded in memory of a Governor whose name has thus been kept in grateful remembrance by the people, who are now benefiting by the foresight and thoughtful recognition thus shown of their necessities. It is hardly needful for me to point out how great a boon the institution of a medical school such as this has proved to the rapidly growing city whose need of medical aid has annually increased with its increasing numbers, and which, while on the one hand it has tendered its plea for extended assistance from skilled medicine, has, on the other, proffered its educated sons as students in such numbers that the college is taxed almost beyond its strength and resources to meet the demands on its teaching capacity. The annual reports for several years have with pleasure and some pride adverted to this steady extension, showing that while so late as the year 1868 the number of matriculated students was only 20, it has during the past five years averaged 205, and that during the last quinquennial period alone 104 of the students have passed out to swell the ranks of the qualified medical practitioners of Bombay. Amongst these, as indeed among their predecessors, there have been many who have most worthily acquitted themselves as students, and become fitted to support the character and dignity of the profession which has admitted them into its membership. The test afforded by the examination instituted by this University before conferring its degree in medicine is a searching and satisfactory one, and all who succeed in being placed in the first or honour division at their final examination may fairly be considered to be qualified to take their place in the higher ranks of medicine. Whether they eventually do this must depend not only on their having received an scientific education and training, but, more importantly still, on those intrinsic qualifications, a love of scientific investigation, with ardour and devotion to prosecute it, which education may perhaps develop but cannot implant, and which as yet are but imperfectly manifested amongst the ranks of this and other scientific professions in India. I am not without hope that the presence in our midst, even for so short a time, during the past year, of the scientific commission which was sent out from England to investigate the etiology of cholera may arouse some interest in the higher medical science amongst our native alumni, and I hope that the time is not far distant when a college of experimental science, with laboratories fitted for scientific experiment and research, may be founded in Bombay by the munificence of some one or more of its citizens, who would thus confer a benefit on this and future generations almost commensurate with that brought about by the institution here founded in memory of Sir Robert Grant. I have adverted to the fact that the resources of the college are now taxed too heavily as regards its teaching power, and I may add, what indeed is no new statement, its capacity for holding the increased number of students. This, to some extent, was met last year as regards the first essential by the appointment of two assistants or tutors to aid the Professor of Anatomy and Chemistry, in response to an urgent plea set forward in his Annual Report by Dr. Carter, who acted for me during my absence in Europe. The aid these young assistants have offered has been valuable, and I have to speak in complimentary terms of their diligence and zeal; but the aid thus given is not found sufficient to meet the exigencies of the case, and the class in physiology (numbering 138) was found to be too unwieldy to conduct without further assistance. Fortunately this was obtainable by utilizing the spare time of the Mayo Demonstrator, Mr. N. F. Bunsha, who, at my request, immediately undertook the duties, and has continued to carry them on very satisfactorily. The tutors, Mr. N. H. Choksi and Mr. S. K. Variman, draw the honorarium of Rs. 75 per mensem, while Mr. Bunsha had only that of the Mayo prize of Rs. 40, and I therefore made an application that it might be raised to that drawn by the other tutors, and I am glad to be able to report that Government have been pleased to sanction the proposed increase. This I the more confidently did since the fee fund for the past year has reached the sum of about Rs. 27,000 as contrasted with the amount of Rs. 1,345, which was the sum of the fees collected in 1872, when I first wrote the report of the college. In view of this most material assistance to the cost of working the college, I am encouraged to urge the further increase in the aids to teaching which the increased number of students has rendered essential. Dr. Gray, Professor of Surgery, has pointed out in his report on the conduct and working of his class that a considerable number of the students who reach the senior classes are deficient in their knowledge of anatomy, and urges that the number of assistant teachers should be materially increased, pointing out that in a class of this size, amounting to 203, the number of assistants in the English schools would not be less than eight or ten. It is amongst the weaker students, the laggards in the race, that this want is really felt; they need incessant help, by frequent examinations and daily demonstrations, to ground them in these fundamental studies, which only by constant personal assistance of their teachers can supply; the more efficient students, by their more rapid assimilation of knowledge, can easily keep pace with their lectures, and find ample time and opportunity to thoroughly master their tasks. The clinical teaching of the senior classes has been further extended this year. The students of clinical medicine have been spread over a wider field, the physician taking the junior classes amongst the Military Pupils and the third year students, the second physician the fourth year students and the senior military pupils, while the senior class alone, which however now numbers in both medicine and surgery above 30, are admitted to the senior clinical wards. Although thus the wards thrown open to the clinical work have been considerably increased in numbers, and the hours of work in each extended from one to one and a half daily, since the growth of the classes began, we still feel the need of further help. The bedside teaching of this college has always been, as contrasted with that of European medical schools, its chief strength and vantage ground, which alone has sufficed to meet the peculiar psychological difficulties experienced in the practical education of Indian students; and I am extremely anxious that this advantage should be thoroughly maintained. I had hoped that the system inaugurated some three years ago, of enlisting the unpaid labour of the younger members of the profession in hospital duty, should ere this have so far developed the zeal and skill available in the hospital work of this city that we should have found many who would willingly have seized the opportunity of gaining for themselves inestimable experience by the bedside of our wards, and who ere this would have proved a source from which to strengthen our clinical teaching here. This measure, however, I deeply regret to say, has from causes which possibly might have been met and remedied proved a failure on its first essay; though I still believe that first failure does not necessarily mean condemnation of the measure, or that it might not fulfil our expectations in the future. Our personal experience at this hospital has been favourable, but unfortunately we have lost by death a most efficient coadjutor in Honorary Assistant Surgeon Anundrao Atmaram, M. B., whose untimely decease I had to report to Government in the month of May; and the only honorary assistant we now possess, Mr. Bunsha, has in his other duties his time most fully occupied. What other help we may look forward to obtaining must therefore in the near future be paid for. As regards the other essential I have alluded to, viz., the increase of accommodation in the college, we have as yet only been able to obtain a partial alleviation of the overcrowding, which has been so ably dwelt upon in the immediate two preceding reports by Dr. Carter, and pointed out in former reports by his predecessors. This improvement has been effected in the chemical lecture room, in which the class taught now numbers 203; by a re-arrangement of the doors, lecture table, and the construction of a gallery, &c., &c., increased accommodation has been provided which temporarily meets the increasing size of this class, but the urgent need of constructing another wing to the college remains, and accordingly I addressed the Executive Engineer in June last on this subject, who submitted plans which, after careful consideration, were approved of as supplying the room absolutely needed, at the least possible expense. If these are approved by Government, which I earnestly hope may be the case, we shall gain two lecture rooms, and rooms for the accommodation of the female students, which provision at present cannot be said to exist; and by the removal of the partition wall between the lecture room and the outside one so greatly enlarge this that it may admit of the proper seating of the students who gather here, and provide a more suitable hall for our annual meetings. The construction of a platform and rails in the pathological building to enable the students to obtain a more easy view of the demonstrations there made has been completed. The obstetric institution, so far as its function of providing instruction in this branch of medical science is concerned (and it is only in this sense that I can advert to it here), has, I regret to say, remained unimproved. I had hoped that ere this a new hospital would have been constructed, as on my departure for Europe plans and estimates had been approved and sanctioned, but adverse fate had decided otherwise, and I still have to lament its inefficient and unsuitable condition. Averse as I am to urge the expenditure of money in patching up a building which should be replaced by a new one better suited to the needs of the present, I have, in order to fit it for clinical as well as hospital work under the present stress, been compelled to advise that some changes and additions may be made which shall provide two extra rooms, one of which may constitute a theatre for examination and demonstration of cases; and in this I have had, I am happy to say, the strong support of the Surgeon-General. As this will not involve a very large outlay, I hope the improvement may be carried out very speedily. Having returned from England, I resumed charge of my duties as Principal of the College and Professor of Medicine and Hygiene from the 7th of May. Surgeon-Major A. N. Hojel having been relieved from the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, resumed charge of his duties as Professor of Physiology from the 7th of May, and in consequence Surgeon-Major G. Waters and Surgeon R. Manser reverted to their permanent chairs of pathology and materia medica respectively. Surgeon-Major G. Arnott having returned from furlough, resumed charge of his duties as Professor of midwifery and diseases of women and children on the 23rd December, 1884. Surgeon-Major Gray, Professor of Surgery, has obtained one year's furlough to England, and his duties are now conducted by Surgeon-Major G. Bainbridge from the 6th of February. To a great extent these have been rather interchange than new appointments, and have not therefore perhaps to so great a degree as usual carried with them the inherent disadvantages which new appointments to the various professorial chairs imply. I desire to record, in view of the further changes that are about to take place, the very satisfactory work that has been carried on during the year, when an exceptional amount of laborious work and steady application have been necessary on the part of the staff to meet the calls which the enlarged classes have made on the resources of the college, and my appreciation of the harmonious working and the hearty co-operation of every one of its members.

Female Class.—There were 12 members of this class at the commencement of the session, two however left in March, 1884. Of the twelve one, Miss Annie Walke, is an undergraduate of the University. Her success in the terminal examinations of the College was marked and satisfactory. Taking her place amongst the rest of the matriculated students she stood second on the list in the general results and was first in two classes, Chemistry and Botany. This doubtless was mainly due to the superior preliminary education she has enjoyed, and affords a strong reason in favour of confining the entries as soon as it may be possible, even among the female classes, to matriculated students. In January, 7 others were admitted, of whom one is an undergraduate. The total number is therefore 17. In view of the present restricted accommodation afforded by the College buildings, it is not desirable that the entries may be greater. In August last the female students preferred a petition in which they expressed themselves as being most anxious to obtain a thorough theoretical and practical knowledge of the profession they had chosen, and prayed that the scope of their studies might be enlarged, and that the curriculum laid down in the previous year might be revised, so as to allow of their having two courses instead of one in all the more important junior subjects. On referring the matter through the Director of Public Instruction to Government, I obtained the desired alteration of the curriculum, the permission for which was granted in Government Resolution, Department, No. 1729 of 7th October, 1884.

Male Classes.—There were 289 students at the commencement of the session, of whom 91 were freshmen, 38 senior students went up for their final examination for the Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery degree of the University and 23 passed. 39 have from one cause or another left the college, thus leaving 225 on the roll at the commencement of the present session. In January 52 were admitted, of whom 2 were graduates, and 1 had passed the F. E. A. This brings the total number of students, graduates, and undergraduates to 277.

Military Pupil Class.—This class consisted of 50 pupils, of whom 16 were freshmen. Of the total number, 8 passed their final examinations and 3 resigned. There remained, therefore, 39 in the class. 40 were admitted in November and the present strength is 76. One assistant apothecary, Mr. C. M. Rodrigues, has joined, this college preparatory to entering the cantonment Medical Subordinate Surgeon. The total number of students receiving instruction in the college now therefore amounts to 370. Although the rapid and continued success of the college needs no further evidence for its justification, I cannot wish that the numbers may be materially increased until the necessary additions are made to the college premises and to the teaching staff. The report I have received from almost all the members of the staff speak in most satisfactory terms of the attendance, diligence, and in many instances intelligence and aptitude of the students attending these classes, —statements which my own experience enables me to confirm, while on the other hand allusion is made by all to the cramped space and deficient resources for demonstration and examination which are the results of the enhanced numbers, necessitating the sub-division of the classes and increase in the number of lectures to be given in the several instances.

L. M. & S. Degree.—The 38 senior students who had completed the College curriculum of study required by the University presented themselves for examination. Of this number, 23 passed, 3 in the first and 20 in the Second Division, as per following list arranged in the order of merit:—First Division, H. W. Grogan, M. M. Vakil, K. T. Gokhle. Second Division, H. K. Dotivala, Ardesir Dadabhai, A. B. Masani, D. S. Masani, A. J. Kellewala, L. Gomes, B. A., D. E. Sule, G. B. Sule, G. F. Vincent, V. C. Chattre, F. E. Davur, D. S. Dalias, V. J. Ravul, J. B. Doctor, L. F. Henriques, R. N. Sahiar, B. E. Ghasvala, P. M. L. Pinto, N. V. Chattre, A. N. Mehta.

First L. M. & S. Examination.—81 Junior students submitted their applications for this examination, and the following 20 passed 2 in the first and 18 in the Second Division :—First Division :—K. Kellewala, H. M. Masina. Second Division, M. K. Kanga, M. A., B.S.C., Surgeon, K. F. Boyce, V. S. Dewan, D. R. Khete, S. D. Bharucha, N. M. Lakdevala, F. X. Ferreira, P. J. Mehta, G. S. Arur, F. Bisni, R. A. Dadimaster, V. R. Kirloskar, H. D. Baker, F. J. Gilder, B. D. Bhogte, C. F. Dullal, B. A. Lukmanji.

During the Summer Session on the recommendation of the Faculty of Medicine and Syndicate of the University, which proposed that the Final Examination in medicine should for the future be divided into two to permit the students to pass in certain of the junior subjects after having been engaged in medical studies for a University year, and to come up for the remainder of their subjects as usual on the following year; thus to some extent assimilating the system to that recently followed in England. These regulations were approved by the Governor in Council and accordingly published under Notification No. 904 of 1884-85 by the University. The necessary adjustments of the various courses of lectures to permit of the alterations have also been carried out.

Examination for the Degree of M.D.—There were two candidates for this Examination, of whom one Mr. Moreswar Gopal Deshmukh passed successfully. Dr. Deshmukh is the first native of India of this College who has obtained the Degree of Doctor of Medicine of the Bombay University, and is one who from his antecedents may be expected worthily to maintain the distinguished position he has acquired.

Final Examination of the Military Pupils.—11 Pupils who had completed their course of study at the College were examined for the grade of Sub-Assistant Apothecary and 8 were found qualified, and the names of the following, viz. :—J. Amor, D. Ross, J. K. Thomas, J. DeSouza, R. P. Barrett, L. D. Quadros, C. Wale, and J. Greahy were reported to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay as having successfully passed the Examination. Mr. J. Amor gains the Mowjan silver medal. In his second year he had also obtained the Arnott silver medal.

European Midwife Class.—The two women, Soldiers' wives, alluded to in the last report as having been sent here for training in practical midwifery were found unlikely to benefit by the tuition of the College, and recommendation was therefore made to their being replaced by women possessing some elementary education and of somewhat more teachable age. Two have joined since, one Mrs. Doran from the 23rd of May, 1884, and Mrs. Robinson from 3rd October; the former, Mrs. Doran, having attended for instruction at the Obstetric Institution, J. J. Hospital, for more than six months was examined by the Professor of Midwifery and myself, and was found qualified to undertake the duties of nurse and midwife; the latter, Mrs. Robinson, still attends.

Examination of Assistant Surgeons for the higher grade.—There were five candidates for this examination, and all were found qualified for promotion as follows :—Mr. S. M. Postvala from 3rd to 2nd grade; Mr. J. D. Chamutta 3rd to 2nd grade; Mr. D. N. Selke 3rd to 2nd grade; Mr. M. F. Pereira 2nd to 1st grade; Mr. E. Mackenzie, 2nd to 1st grade.

The Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Book Fund.—The interest accruing on this Fund has as usual been distributed amongst the successful students of the College.

Library.—40 Volumes have been added to the list during the year.

The Materia Medica Museum.—This has continued to receive due attention from Surgeon R. Manser, Professor of Materia Medica. Through the kindness of the Principal Medical Storekeeper, Surgeon Major W. Darroch, who formerly held the chair of Materia Medica in this College, a case containing interesting specimens of many of the new alkaloids extracted from various drugs was added to the Museum.

Anatomical and Pathological Museum.—Since the date of the last report there has been an addition of 22 fresh Pathological and three Zoological specimens, the contributors being Surgeons-Major Maconachie and Waters, Surgeons Parakh, Hatch and Manser, and Assistant Surgeons Thakurdas, K. Dalal, and E. Mackenzie.

And now, sir, it only remains for me to present to your Excellency the sincere thanks of the staff of the College for the sustained interest which you have shown in the work carried on here, in preparing the students to enter the profession of Medicine in Bombay, not alone by your presence here at every annual meeting that has taken place since your Excellency has presided over the Government of this Presidency, but also in the readiness which has been evinced by the Government at all times to meet the needs of this Institution and to favour and support the cause of Medical Education. And not only on the part of professors may I tender your grateful acknowledgments but also on the part of the people of this city who are directly benefitted by the increasing spread amongst them of the members of a scientific profession who may leaven the masses with a knowledge of the science of sanitation and self-preservation which alone can render them capable of adopting those measures which extended experience in Europe has shown to be fraught with benefit to the people at large. (Cheers.)

The following was the prize list :—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Medical Prize of Rs. 250 for proficiency in Practical Medicine and Surgery to Mr. H. W. Grogan, L. M. and S.

The McLennan Scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly with silver Prize Medal for proficiency in Principles and Practice of Midwifery to Mr. M. M. Vakil, L. M. and S.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Gold Medal for proficiency in Practical Medical Jurisprudence to Mr. L. Gomes, L. M. and S.

Hunter Prize of Books of Rs. 40 for proficiency in Opthalmology to Mr. H. C. Dotuvala. L. M. and S.

4TH YEAR STUDENTS.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangheer Readymoney Prize of Books of Rs. 60 for proficiency in Research in Morbid Anatomy to Mr. C. D. Sarala.

A Carnac Scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly for proficiency in conducting the duties of clinical clerk and in knowledge of Practical Medicine and Pathology to Mr. C. D. Sarala.

An Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly for proficiency in conducting the duties of Surgical Dresser and in knowledge of Practical Surgery and in Surgical Anatomy to Mr. E. X. Dias.

A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly for proficiency in the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Surgery to Mr. M. M. Modi.

A Reid Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly for proficiency in Midwifery to Mr. Ismael Jan Mahamed.

A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly for proficiency in Medical Jurisprudence to Mr. D. K. Patel.

3RD YEAR STUDENTS

A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 20 monthly for General proficiency to Mr N. K. Kalianwalla.

A Carnac Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly for General Proficiency to Mr. H. M. Masina.

A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly for General Proficiency to Mr. M. K. Kanga. M.A., B.Sc.

A Reid Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly for General Proficiency to Mr. K. V. Kane.

An Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly for General Proficiency to Mr. K. P. Boyce.

Lisboa Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly for proficiency in Botany and Materia Medica to Mr H. M. Masina.

2ND YEAR STUDENTS.

A Reid Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly for General Proficiency to Mr. E. S. Bharucha.

An Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly for General Proficiency to Mr. A. M. Massani, B.A., B., Sc.

An Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly for General Proficiency to Mr. S. F. Gandhi.

A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 14 monthly for General Proficency to Mr. M. G. Kedani.

A Carnac Scholarship of Rs. 13, monthly for General Proficiency to Mr. K. K. Malegaumwala.

A Carnac Scholarship of Rs. 13 monthly for General Proficiency to Mr. M. D. Kama.

1ST YEAR STUDENTS.

Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly for General Proficiency to Mr. V. S. Treleckekar.

Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly for General Proficiency to Miss Annie Walke.

Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly for General Proficiency to Mr. J. G. Joshi.

Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly for General Proficiency to Mr. R. N. Jadhao.

Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly for General Proficiency to Mr. S. P. Broker.

Award of Medals and Prizes to Military Pupils.

The McLennan silver medal for proficiency in the subject of study during the session to 3rd year Military Pupil A. Jaud.

Hunter Prize of Books of the value of Rs. 16 to 3rd year Military Pupil D. Ross.

Sir Willoughby Prize of Books of the value of Rs. 30 for general good conduct and proficiency study to 3rd year Military Pupil R. P. Barrett.

The Arnott silver medal for proficiency in the subjects of study during the session to 2nd year Military Pupil J. Amor.

Sir Willoughby Prize of Books of the value of Rs. 20 for general good conduct and proficiency in study to 2nd year Military Pupil A.G. Alphonso.

The Mowjan silver medal for proficiency in the subjects of study during the session to 1st year Military Pupil A. Beale.

Sir Willoughby Prize of Books of the value of Rs. 10 for general good conduct and proficiency in study to 1st year Military Pupil P. N. DeSouza.

FEMALE SPUDENTS.

Government Exhibition of Rs. 5 monthly tenable for 4 years for General Proficiency to Miss R. Malbarwali.

Government Scholarship of Rs. 5 monthly for General Proficiency to Miss Jinal.

Government Scholarship of Rs. 5 monthly for General Proficiency to Miss G. Bradley.

His Excellency having distributed the prizes addressed the meeting as follows :—Mr. Peile, Mr. Principal, and gentlemen,—In the first place, I cannot but congratulate you on the return of your respected principal to his honourable labours. (Cheers.) He returns, I am glad to say, with renewed health, and has already shown his readiness to resume his useful work in this college by undertaking his place in the municipal body, to which he has again been welcomed. While we unfortunately lose some of the leading members of the profession, it is well that one so high in useful as Dr. Cook should be restored to us. It is not for me, gentlemen, in this place of lecture to impose upon you one more than those to which you listen, and which must be so much to the point. However, I can but notice one or two features in the report which has been read which seem to me specially deserving of remark. The complaint of want of space has been increasing in this college for two years, and I have been able to do as yet is manifestly quite inadequate to its growing demands. Gentlemen, I think I must be content to leave something to my successor to do. Many changes have been adopted in the course of the last year or two for public institutions. I am sure they would like to reserve something to be a feather in the cap of Lord Reay; and certainly no institution deserves better of the Government and the people than this college. I am sure you are all proud, and which has done so much for the people of Western India. So also increased tuition is no doubt a growing want, and one which must be felt as all institutions which have so rapidly developed. I am glad to know that there is a movement on foot of which great things are hoped, viz., the foundation of a medical school in connection with the Victoria Hospital for Children—(cheers)—which from many points of view promises very happy results, and which certainly will be valuable if it relieves this college from the superabundance of students which has so long been accounted for by the fact that it was always a strong and well-established institution that it is never jealous either of competitors or of assistants. (Cheers.) Then, gentlemen, I congratulate the college on its liberality in having acted in the admission of female students—(Renewed cheering)—and on the proficiency which some of them have manifested. (More cheering.) The want of medical women for India is one which is now universally admitted. It is a want which so long as social customs remain as they are in India, and that undoubtedly must be for long—must be deeply felt. For there are many, and some of the most numerous, of the Indian authority to which the female practitioner. I hope that before long there will be means found of establishing medical ladies in India, with an assured position, so as to command talent corresponding to that which we find among men, who will be able to remedy many complaints which now, I am afraid, languish in secret. (Cheers.) And another thing, gentlemen, I am sure you will recognise that there can be no better civilizer than a medical attendant in the family. The enlarged mind and developed intelligence which the doctor brings into a household have often far-reaching social benefits, and such, I think, we may surely expect to proceed from educated and refined ladies in becoming doctors in the inner circles from which the male doctor is excluded. Then, again, gentlemen, there are important movements on foot for providing trained nurses. I believe that there is no greater want in which our medical appliances fall short of the necessities of the case than in the department of nursing. (Hear, hear.) The attentions of a gentle nurse are an enormous aid to the skill of the physician and the surgeon. I am glad that there is a medical man who will not value the attendance of an enlightened nurse, and when we find ladies so devoted that, deserting the higher walks of life, they give themselves up to this humble but most useful duty, I am sure we must be filled with admiration for them, and wish hearty success for the endeavours they are making to raise up a school of nurses who shall be not only available for the hospitals, but for employment in private families. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, these are two great movements which are now inchoate, but which I heartily trust, in the time of my successor, and supported, as I am sure they will be, by my present colleagues, may expect to reach important developments. (Cheers.) I thank my friend, the Principal, for the kind words he has used towards me in recognition of my annual visit to the college. You know, gentlemen, that it is nothing I can do to assist the labours of those who rule here. My visit is one of form, and yet it is one which I would never willingly have omitted, because it has given me the demand and pleasure to testify my admiration for the work done here, and my hearty good wishes for the success of the labour. (Cheers.) And in expressing this candid and honest admiration for—as I have said before—one of the noblest professions, I would wish you, gentlemen, who are at the threshhold of your career, continued interest in the medical profession and great success in your individual capacities. I am glad to know that up to the present time not only is the medical profession not overstocked, but that there is increasing demand for the students educated here; because it is always a matter of regret that those who have given all their energies to fit themselves for honourable professions should find those professions overstocked and no place left for them. Gentlemen, I trust that this regret will be long removed, and I think that as the appreciation of the value of skilled attendance increases, and that for a long time, there will be increasing demand for the services of your profession. (Cheers.) Therefore, while the sad word Farewell must be said to you, as to many other communities and valued friends in this country, I feel that I am not the only friend who is about to leave you, because my friend on my left (Surgeon-General Beatty) is also about to go at the conclusion of a long and honourable career. (Cheers.) Like Dr. Blanc, who stood so high and has done good to so many, my friend here has, I know, by his unselfish kindness, by his true philanthropy, raised up to himself many a friend who in his own time of trouble were the first to yield him their sympathy. He will carry with him the gratitude of many, and the best wishes for his future life. (Loud cheers.) Now, gentlemen, I thank you for the kindness with which you have always received me, and from myself, let me heartily wish you all prosperity in the future. (Loud cheers.)

On the proposal of Surgeon-General Beatty, seconded by Dr. Cook, the Governor was thanked for his great kindness in having consented to preside on this last occasion, when his time was so fully occupied. The students terminated the proceedings by giving round after round of cheering for His Excellency.

THE VOTES OF CENSURE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LORD SALISBURY, in moving his vote of censure on Thursday, Feb. 26, invited their lordships to pass a judgment on the action of the Government in the past and to express an opinion as to the policy of the future, now that we were in one of the gravest crises which this country had ever experienced. He could not accuse the Government of entire inconsistency, because there was a rule of conduct in the following of which they had been consistent —namely, an unwillingness to come to any decision until the last moment, and to decide on action when the time for action had already passed. Theirs was a from-hand-to-mouth policy. Their having taken action too late led to the bombardment of Alexandria. Then, while continually disclaiming responsibility, they advised Egypt to abandon the Soudan. It was impossible to conceive a more stupendous political blunder than that. From the moment that advice was given the fate of the garrisons in the Soudan was sealed. Subsequently they sent troops to different points, and, after having caused great slaughter at those places, they caused those troops to retire without any practical effect having been secured. He characterized the mission on which they had sent General Gordon as an impossible and hopeless errand, and to show, as he put it, that the laws of motion of even so eccentric a comet as the Government could be calculated beforehand, he read a passage from one of his own speeches to their lordships, in which he had warned Ministers that they would be found sending out an expedition to rescue General Gordon when it would be too late; but the Government delayed action in the matter from April to August. Some persons attributed that to the entry of Lord Derby into the Cabinet. This was not his view. He believed the Cabinet was almost as bad before as it had been since the accession of the present Colonial Secretary He attributed the delay to those who supported the apostle of absolute inactivity in foreign affairs throughout his Midiothian campaign. He quoted despatches from General Gordon to show that the delay had been fatal to him and those who were faithful to him at Khartoum. He repudiated the defence put forward by the Government that treachery would have caused the fall of Khartoum whenever British troops arrived there to support General Gordon. He regarded such a theory as inconsistent with the straits to which the Mahdi had been reduced; but he argued that if it were sound it proved the folly of having sent General Gordon to Khartoum without troops to defend him. Coming to the future, he reminded their lordships that the Press and the whole country by word of mouth were asking what the policy of the Government was, but they got no answer. They were told that the Mahdi must be smashed, but the smashing of the Mahdi would not meet the requirements of the case. The interests of England must be predominant in Egypt, and a good Government for the Soudan was essential to that; but a good Government, like any other being, must have an infancy. It must be watched over till it was able to protect itself. He believed in the possession of the Suakin and Berber route as giving us the means of protecting Egypt from incursions and checks, and of ultimately destroying the slave trade. But to obtain the objects which he indicated united councils and a consistent and resolute policy were required; and he held that experience showed the country that it could expect neither the one nor the other from the present Government. He concluded a much-applauded speech by moving that the House, having taken into consideration the statements that had been made on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, was of opinion that the deplorable failure of the Soudan expedition had been due to the undecided councils of the Government and to the culpable delay attending the commencement of operation, and that the policy of abandoning the whole of the Soudan after the conclusion of military operations would be dangerous to Egypt and inconsistent with the interests of the Empire.

Lord Northbrook, for the Government, refused to accept the amendment, and, in reply to Lord Salisbury, argued that Ministers had acted with discretion and without unnecessary delay, and that when the leader of the Opposition urged that as early as early last year there was no good reason for supposing that General Gordon could not hold out. He maintained that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues had announced a policy, and he asked Lord Salisbury of having afforded them no aid in the solution of the Egyptian difficulty, and of now recommending the reconquering for Egypt of the abandoned portions of the Soudan—a policy which Lord Salisbury at once rose and repudiated. Lord Northbrook, in conclusion, said the Government could not accept the policy indicated in the second part of the motion, their policy being to hold only their own and at the same time to increase as much as possible the trade of Egypt.

Lord Derby and other members having addressed the House, the debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir Stafford Northcote rose in the House of Commons at six o'clock on Monday, 24 April, to move a vigorous Opposition cheering, to move it. He owned that the case he brought against the Government was the same as that in which the opinion of the House was asked last session; but he showed that many who then supported the Ministry had since altered their better judgment, and as "hoping against hope" for better performances in the future than had been vouchsafed to them in the past. He reminded the House how obstinately the Government refused last year to take the very measures which fate had since compelled them to adopt, and though he fully acknowledged the military steps that are now being taken, he could not deal in loud cheers, that "All the same, there is a voice which proceeds from the councils of the Government which robs the expedition of half its strength." Everything pointed to the determination of the Government to withdraw the troops as soon as the military operations are over." It needed none of the adornments of rhetoric to show how Gordon had been left to his fate, that, in order to secure the proper and safe retirement of the British army, if it were to retire, and if we adopted that policy, it would still be necessary that an expedition from Suakin should be made on military considerations. (Hear, hear.) This is the Prime Minister's peroration :—

"This is a serious crisis in the face of the world. (Cheers and laughter from the Opposition.) It can be advantageous for any of us that we should present to the world at this moment nothing but a disparaged Government and a doubtful House of Commons. If the House, on preconceiving the issues of May, or on the other ground, is prepared to condemn what we have done, by all means let it condemn it. But, even then, I would say, let the House, if it is prudent, eschew those entangling engagements which the right hon. gentleman has embodied in his motion, and which, if it adopts them, will be the seed and the beginning of a series of new difficulties still worse than with which we have yet had to contend. That House believes we have performed palpably failed in our duty, by all means let it condemn us, and we should cheerfully accept its decision; but if it believes that we have, upon the whole not only with fair intention, but without palpable error of judgment on main considerations—if it believes that we have performed our obligations as Ministers of the Crown, then let it not withold from us some distinct expression of its confidence, which will fortify, I will not say our hands—that is a small matter—but the hands of the country in the face of the world. If we have that confidence we shall persevere in applying as we best can what are known to be our principles to a state of facts more difficult and entangled than any which has recently marked the history of this country. We shall endeavour, Sir, to maintain the honour of the British name, to fulfil every engagement into which we have entered, directly or constructively, and to discharge every duty, onerous though it may be, which is inseparable at a crisis of this kind from the position of a great and a world-wide empire. (Cheers.)

Several other speakers having addressed the House the debate was adjourned.

The debate was resumed by Sir John Lubbock on Tuesday, February 24, who pointed out the importance of establishing a frontier line in the Soudan, and of not going beyond it. He regretted that negotiations had not been opened with the Mahdi, and maintained that if he had at the outset been made acquainted with our real object our present difficulties in the Soudan might have been averted.

Mr. Goschen, after some refernces to the mission of Hassan Pasha and the action of Italy and other Europen Powers, expressed his conviction that it was of the highest importance that the Government should declare their policy and that members should be able to tell their constituents what would be the ultimate sacrifices to be made and for what purposes they were to be encountered. He asked what was to be the future of Egypt, which was being protected with English money, and sincerely hoped that, under all circumstances, we should retain a free hand in that country. The House, he pointed out, had much to learn before it could pretend to understand what would be the policy of the Government both in Egypt and the Soudan, and dilating on the last point, he criticized minutely, and in a caustic tone, the shadowy and varying declarations of the PRIME MINISTER, which made it impossible, he said, for the country to understand for what objects the war was being prosecuted. No doubt they were pledged to break the Mahdi at Khartoum; but power of they had not presented to the House sufficient arguments to justify it. They were bound to say whether they meant to establish an orderly government at Khartoum or not. At present they proposed either too much or too little, and as the Government policy had as yet presented itself, he believed that to afford security for those who had stood by us and to establish a grip on the Nile by opening a communication from Suakim to Berber would be preferable to smashing the Mahdi. At present he was not prepared to support a policy of "breaking the power of the Mahdi at Khartoum" unless the Government would give some stricter declaration of policy than had yet been forthcoming, and, in the absence of such declaration he would support the motion.

On the motion of Mr. Chaplin the debate was further adjourned.

Mr. Chaplin resumed the debate on Thursday. He dwelt on the mischief which had been wrought in Egypt and the Soudan by the indecision and delays of the Government, and by their refusal to acknowledge their responsibilities.

Sir William Harcourt declined to take notice of the charges of treachery or intentional neglect of Gordon, and applied himself to answer the imputations of error of judgment. In the light of subsequent events he admitted the Government were wrong in sending Gordon, and that the idea of withdrawing the garrisons by peaceful means was a delusion.

Sir R. A. Cross twitted the Government with having refused the request General Gordon had made, in direct violation of all the promiss given by the Prime Minister in May last, and he argued that the Government ought long ago to have done that which they were now preparing to do.

Sir C. Dilke, gave an assurance that the Government would not abandon those who had been of service to this country in the Soudan, and would use all reasonable means to leave behind them in the Soudan a state of tranquility, but beyond this the Government could not go.

The debate was again adjourned. It was resumed by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on Friday.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

OUR COALING STATIONS.

Sir M. H. BEACH asked the Secretary of State for War on the 20th ultimo whether any progress had been made with the provision of the works and armament for the defence of our coaling stations abroad; and when an estimate for the purpose would be submitted to Parliament.

The Marquess of Hartington.—Some progress has been made with the works at Aden and Hong-Kong, and in the production of the armaments for those works generally. For this purpose a sum of 5,000£. is placed on the Supplementary Estimates for 1884-5, which will be laid on the table in the course of a few days. The money required in the next financial year will be included in the Army Estimates for 1885-6, which were laid on the table of the House last night. The correspondence which will also be laid on the table will show the alteration in the figures for the works.

BRITISH TROOPS TO INDIA.

Mr. J. M. MCarthy asked the Under-secretary of State for India whether it was true, as stated in the *Whitehall Review* of yesterday, that "Earl Dufferin, as Viceroy of India, had sent a demand to the Home Government for the despatch of 20,000 British troops to India without delay;" and if so, would he state to the House why the demand had been made.

Mr. J. K. Cross.—No, Sir, the statement in the *Whitehall Review* is not true. (Cheers).

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. J. K. CROS, in answer to Mr. Jackson, said that an agreement has been entered into with a company for the construction of the Bhopal, Gwalior, and Cawnpore line and certain branches, in all about 605 miles. Communications have also been opened with another company for the construction of the Calcutta Nagpur line; but the state of the money market has hitherto prevented a definite arrangement being made.

ITALY IN THE RED SEA.

Earl Delawarr in the House of Lords on the 23rd, moved for papers and correspondence between her Majesty's Government, Turkey, Italy, and other European Powers relative to the occupation of Massowah by Italian troops.

Earl Granville—If the noble Earl will not press his Motion to-night I will undertake to present papers at the earliest possible moment. But meanwhile I may shortly state what these papers will contain. About the 3rd of November the Italian Amb

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17.

THE tenor of the telegrams from home to-day, both political and commercial, is all in favour of a pacific settlement with Russia. A general improvement of ½ per cent. is reported on the London Stock Exchange in all the items usually quoted by Reuter, Consols being now 97⅛, French Rentes 110⅛, 4 per cent. Rupee Paper £74¾, 4½ per cent. £76. The one exception is the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan, which is given ⅛ lower at 97⅜, but this we are inclined to think must be a mistake, unless something has transpired indicating the probability of India being a borrower in the London market again during the coming financial year. The tone in business here to-day has been a shade more cheerful in sympathy with the home advices, Government Paper especially having been favourably affected.

In the London General Produce markets no change is reported except for Wheat, which is called dull with a partial decline of 6d. per quarter to arrive.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed with a hardening tendency, the sales being estimated at the comparatively large quantity of 10,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. Spot prices are unchanged but Americans to arrive come 1-32d. higher for all positions save July-August which remains unaltered. In New York, owing doubtless to a comparatively full day's receipts at the ports, futures are quoted 7 points lower at 11·57 cents. for July. The following shows the receipts at the ports to date as against the two previous years :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Two days' receipts.....	9,000	8,000	16,000
Three days' do.	14,000	13,000	29,000
Total since 1st Sept ...	4,476,000	4,485,000	5,160,000

The Cotton market here to-day has been practically unaltered. There has been rather more inquiry from the other side, but not at prices which would admit of business going through, and there has consequently been no buying of any consequence. Supplies continue on about the same level, as although Broach is coming in more freely, it merely takes the place of Bengals and Khandeish which are slacking off.

WHEAT is a very dull market, export buyers having withdrawn again. For No. 1 White Pessy there are sellers at Rs. 3-5 and of New No. 1 Club Delhi at Rs. 3-9 per cwt. railway terms, but no buyers.

LINSEED is also quieter and May delivery has receded to Rs. 5-9½ per cwt.

FREIGHTS are weaker rather the demand for March loading being fairly well covered. The steamer Winchester is reported berthed for London, March-April loading, at 27s. 6d. per ton. Current market rates are :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	23s. 9d.	23s. 9d. to 22s. 6d.
Cotton	26s. 3d.	25s.
Open Charter	27s. 6d.	27s. 6d. to 26s. 3d.
Havre	26s. 3d.	27s. 6d.
Antwerp	26s. 3d.	26s. 3 :. to 27s. 6d.
Marseilles		32s. 6d.
Trieste-Venice	30s.	32s. 6d. to 35s.

COALS are dull with very little doing. A sale of some Cardiff in harbour is reported at 15½ alongside, but to arrive Rs. 15 is about the quotation.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling has been firm again to-day, banks having advanced their drawing rates 1-32d. while they are only buying private bills at yesterday's rates for delivery for this mail. Calcutta is supposed to give the firmness as the extent of bills offering here has been limited again. In London Bar Silver is quoted 1-16d. higher at 49 1-16d. per oz., but shipments are advised by Reuter at the same time of £40,000 for Bombay and £60,000 for Calcutta. With the metal so freely obtainable and practically an unlimited supply of Council drafts to come and go upon as a means of remittance to this side any material rise in the value of the rupee can be but temporary. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do Telegraphic ...	1s. 6¾d.	,,
Do three months' sight..	1s. 7⅛d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 7⅛d.	,, m!. only
Francs ,, ,,	1·20	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very firm to-day in sympathy with the improvement in London. Investors have been free buyers and for Fours we advance quotations to Rs. 95⅝ to Rs. 96. In Fours-and-a-half business has been done at Rs. 98¾.

The SHARE MARKET in the main exhibits a stronger tone. Spinning and Weaving Mills are better all round, our quotations showing an advance of Rs. 5 in Empress, Framjee Petit and Oriental, Rs. 15 in Alliance and Jewraz Balloo, and Rs. 25 in City, and Mahalukshmi Press Companies also tend upwards, Fort showing a rise of Rs. 50, Bombay of Rs. 10, Mofussil and Prince of Wales Rs. 5, and New Indian of Rs. 2½. Port Canning shares have improved from Rs. 310 to Rs. 317½, Bombay-Burmah Trading are Rs. 175 better at Rs. 3,625. Bank of Bombay, are an exception to the ordinary rule saving receded to Rs. 712½.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship City of Carthage, 1617 tons, Captain Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Malta (18th ultimo).

THE steam-ship Iran, 108 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Commilla, 540 tons, Captain G. Macfadyen, arrived yesterday in harbour from Kurrachee (14th inst.)

THE Barcelona, 1216 tons, Captain G. Limpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (11th Feb.) with a cargo of 2324 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship Scottish Dales, 2059 tons, Captain W. McGee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (24th Nov. 1884) with a cargo of 3,164 tons coal. She is consigned to Killick, Nixon & Co.

THE steam-ship Serapis, 1274 tons, Captain S. T. North, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (8th March) with a general cargo. She is consigned to Messrs. James Makintosh & Co.

THE steam-ship Storra Lee, 1,118 tons, Captain Wetley, arrived in harbour yesterday from West Hartlepool (11th ultimo) with a cargo of railway chairs. The vessel is consigned to Mr Cursetjee Eduljee.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Rubattino, 3044 tons, Captain G Merello, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa (25th ultimo) with a general cargo and the following passengeas.—From Genoa Mr A G Faichnie and two daughters, Captain Bedford, Mrs Branson, and two children, Miss Branson, Mrs Gebhart, Mr H B Dotto, Mrs Emile Chasnard, Col F Hemmond, Mr E C Cox, Col Halliday, Mrs Halliday and family, Mrs J Hunter, Mr Innes, Mr Zuberbühler, Mr Dauvergne, Miss Dauvergne.—From Aden.—7 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
17	Rubattino (s)	Merello	Genoa, Feb. 25.
	Storra Lee (s)	Watley	W. Hartlepool, Feb11
	Barcelona (s)	Simpson	Cardiff, Feb. 11
	Scottish Dales....	Gee	Liverpool, Nov. 24.
	Serapis (s)	North	Rangoon, March 8.
	C. of Carthage (s).	Gray	Malta, Feb. 18.
	Commilla (s)	Macfadyen ..	Kurrachee, Mar. 14.
	Clan Drummond(s	Campbell ...	Glassgow, Feb. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
17	Elginshire (s)	Wallace	Kurrachee.
	Iran (s).....	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—Steamers Pharos, Cooper, Antwerp via Canal; Mameluke, Rose, Marseilles; Fannie, Neilsen, Akyab, in ballast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—Steamers Chilka, for Rangoon; Simla, for Coast and Kurrachee; Mascotte, for Hull; Barque Warrior, for Point; California for Liverpool and Coast; Clan Drummond for Liverpool; City of Carthage, for False Point.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 17.

FROM LONDON.

Bengore Head s—11 cases whisky and 1 case cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Carthage s—19 cases whisky, brandy, champagne, claret and sherry, King, King and Co; 2 packages stationery, M Adamjee; 3 cases soap and 2 cases oilmanstores, E M Obdeyabhow.

Verona s—4 cases wine, G Groom and Co; 22 packages oilmanstore, King, King and Co.

Bokhara s—2 cases bird's-eye tobacco, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.

Malwa s—4 cases whisky, G Groom and Co.

Kangra s—3 cases lamps, B W Pathuck; 30 drums varnish, Hoomujee and Co.

Chusan s—6 packages glassware, Fazall Dossa.

FROM HULL.

Rosario s—250 barrels alum, A Bhaijee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rosario s—2 cases glassware, A H Esmail; 8 cases glassware, K Ibaroo; 43 cases glassware, M Ayoob; 13 cases glassware H T Adam; 30 cases blue victoria, A Sumsoodin.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rosario s—4 cases toilet soap, M Esmail.

Clan Gregor s—500 boxes soap, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 5 packages earthenware, A Somjee; 10 crates earthenware, Soomar Veera.

Persia s—31 barrels alum, Bombay Dyeing and Manufg. Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—100 bales cotton, S Mooljee and Co; 9 bales cotton, Raill Brothers; 238 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co; 65 bales cotton and 260 bales wool, Nusboo Laljee; 58 bales wool, L Cullianjee; 150 cwts coir yarn, R Amerchand.

St. Andrews s—300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 cwts wheat, L Poonsee and Co; 2,000 cwts bones, C Nanjee; 134 cwts gum, S T Mamed.

McGregor s—200 cwts wheat, L Poonsee; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

Persia s—28 bales wool, M Abdoola and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, L Poonsee; 3,000 cwts myrabollams, Raill Brothers; 260 cwts crushed bones, J Latimas; 668 cwts myrabollams, J Purshotam; 1,500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

California s—4,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Persia s—4,000 cwts myrabollams, Raili Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Thorndale s—6,405 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

Draco s—4,000 cwts linseed, F Asoth and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Royal Crown s—14 bales hides, F Asoth; 7 bales hides, S Noor Mahomed.

Lilburn Tower s—200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lilburn Tower s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, F Asoth.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gwalior s—130 bales cotton, Peel Casaels and Co.

Melpomene s—569 lbs rosa oil, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Melpomene s—589½ cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co, 110 bales cotton F. Sauquet and Co.

Gwalior s—200 bales cotton, A Blaschecck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Waverley s—500 bales cotton F. Sauquet and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 50 bales cotton Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Knight of St. George s—4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

Europa s—116 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1350 bales cotton F Sauquet and Co.; 1030 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co. 100 bales cotton, J C Bushley, 4994 cwts mustard seed, 1 2224 cwts ginjellyseed and 464 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cuba s—7638 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR PIRAENS.

Melpomene s—250 bales cotton. Raili Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 16.

Gordon, Capt A P D, on medical certificate, from Jullunder.

Bromhead, Lt-Col, 40th B N I, on duty, from Meean Meer.

Adye, Lieut, Hy. Cont., on duty, from Meean Meer.

Pilley, Lieut, R S A, on leave, from Kirkee.

MARCH 17.

Burrard, Lieut, R A, on medical certificate, from Kohat.

Governe, Sub-Inspr Army Education, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 17.

Adye, Lieut, Hy. Cont, on duty, to Suakim.

Clifford, Lt-Col, Trans Dept, on leave, to Rawal Pindi.

Abadie, Lt-Col, 9th Lanc, on leave, to Umballa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, March 18.

The Regiment will parade for inspection by the Brigadier-General Commanding the District on Saturday next, the 21st inst. Fall in in front of the Gymkhana at 4-15 p.m. sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. All members who are unable to attend must furnish a medical certificate or apply for leave. Members are reminded that the capitation grant cannot be drawn for those who are absent without leave from the annual inspection parade. Special trams will leave Byculla, Grant-road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 3-45 p.m., and Colaba 4 p.m. punctually. All members who are at the above places at the time stated and all those met on the way will have their fares paid.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps on 12th inst, and posted to companies as follows, viz :—Vol. R. H. Pennington, to C Co.; Vol. A. Game, Vol. J. Morris, Vol. J. Power, Vol. F. H. L. Burrett, and Vol. A. E. Myatt, to F Co.

The following members are granted leave from this date for the period stated opposite their names :—Vol. A. S. Nailor, 6 months; Corpl E McGarry, 3 months.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Feb. 27.)

India Office, 27th Feb.

THE Queen has approved of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.—Lieut F V Whittall, from the Leinster Regt.

BOMABAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieuts.—Lieut J C Hollway, from the Lincolnshire Regt; Lieut G D Atkinson, from the Rl Fus; Lieut S W Lincoln, from the Worcestershire Regt; Lieut A F Pinhey, from the Liverpool Regt.

The following Appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India :—

To be Extra A-de-C to the Governor-General, dated 13th Dec., 1884 :—Lieut C R Burn, 8th Hussars, Lieut L Gordon, King's Own Borderers.

Capt W Aldworth, Bedfordshire Regt, to be A-de-C to Major-General Prendergast, C B, V C, commanding a Division of the Madras Army.

The following Appointments to the Staff have been made by the Govts in India :—

Lieut-Col M Protheroe, C S I, Madras S C, to be Asst Qmr-Genl, Madras Estabt, vice Col E M Norie, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Major A W H Hornby, Madras S C, to be a Dy Asst Qmr-Genl, Madras Estabt, vice Major Hutchins, whose tenure of office has expired.

Major R C Græme, South Yorkshire Regt, to be Asst Inspr of Gymnasia, Bombay, vice Major Alexander, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the ombay General Post Office.

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Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED).

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CLIFT—Feb. 18, at 10, Friends-road east, Croydon, the wife of H W Clift, Indian Public Works Department, of a daughter.

FOX—Feb. 14, at 13, Caledonia-place, Clifton, Bristol, the wife of Charles Edward Fox, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and of Bombay, of a daughter.

GARRETT—Feb. 18, at 35, Fountayne-road, Upper Clapton, the wife of F. Garrett, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GOMPERTZ—ROGERS—Feb. 17, at the parish church, North Kensington, by the Very Rev R Butler, D D, Captain Alfred CM Gompertz, 1st Hampshire Regiment, youngest son of Colonel S Gompertz, late Madras Army, to Kate, second daughter of Colonel H T Rogers, Royal Engineers, of Bassett-road, W.

GRACE—LINDESAY—Feb. 17, at the College Church, St Andrews, by the Rev M Rodger, Minister of St Leonard's, Charles Stuart Grace, Writer to the Signet, to Ella Mary, eldest daughter of William Francis Lindesay of Fairnland, Ceylon.

GROUNDWATER—HUNTER—Feb. 16, at St John's, Richmond, by the Rev W A Miller, John G oundwater, second son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Groundwater, Bombay Royal Horse Artillery, to Hannah Amelia, widow of the late J M Hunter, Staff Surgeon, R N.

HILL—GRAY—Feb 17th, at St Stephen's Gloucester-road, by the Rev W Chartres Safford, Rector of Attlebore, Norfolk, assisted by the Rev W Reynolds, Vicar of East Moulsey, Surrey, James Gray, eldest son of Thomas G Hill, of Pendleton, Manchester, to Christiana Beatrice, youngest daughter of George Gray, of 4, Palace-gate-mansions, W.

PARKER—SHAW—Feb 17, at the Church of St Barnabas, Addison-road, Kensington, by the Rev R C Billing, Rector of Spitalfields, John William Parker, 26th Regiment M N I, to Harriet Margaret, youngest daughter of the late W D Shaw, Esq., Solicitor, Supreme Court, Calcutta.

RYVES—YOUNG—Feb 17, at St Stephen's, Talbot-road, by the Rev Harvey Brooks, William Theodore Ryves, fourth son of the late Brigadier-General W H Ryves, Bengal Staff Corps, to Elizabeth (Lizzie), only daughter of C A Young, Esq., 15, Talbot-road.

WINTLE—DINNIS—Feb 14, at Saint Simon's Church, Southsea, by the Rev F Baldey, Vicar, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Tritton Wintle, late Royal Artillery, son of the late Major-General Wintle, Bengal Army, to Lucy, second daughter of Thomas Ramsey Dinnis, Pay-master H M 'S Minotaur.

DEATHS.

AITCHISON—January 27, at Sudbury, Suffolk, W M Aitchison, Esq, late Lieutenant 15th Madras N I, aged 45.

ANDERSON—February 19, suddenly, at 88, Inverness-terrace, Hyde-park, Anne Grace Agnes, widow of the late Sir Henry Lacon Anderson, K C S I, and daughter of the late Hope Steuart, Esq. of Ballechine, Perthshire.

LUMSDEN—Feb 15, at Colyton, Axminster, Lady Mary, widow of the late James Grant Lumsden, Esq, H E I C S, aged 71.

MORICE—Dec 23, drowned at Port Molyneux, the Rev George Morice, Minister of the Presbyterian Church, Balclutha, New Zealand, and eldest son of the late Colonel Cooper Rochfort, 27th Regiment M I, aged 75.

SHAW—Feb 18, in Edinburgh, Henry Sissmore Shaw, of Louth, Lincolnshire, son of William Dalrymple Shaw, late of Calcutta, aged 40.

STEWART—Feb 19, at his residence, Hawke-road, Upper Norwood, William Charles Stewart, late of Calcutta, aged 68.

TIERNEY—Feb. 14, at Kensington, Jane, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Thomas Tierney, late 28th N I, aged 82.

WOOD—Feb 9, at Keslington-road, York, William Wood, formerly of Scarborough, in his 82nd year.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1885.

THE pacific tendency of the negotiations with Russia is emphasized by the decided improvement that has taken place in the price of Government securities—an improvement with which the Bombay market was perceptibly in sympathy yesterday. Our special telegram from London summarizes Lord Granville's announcement of the acceptance by Russia of the proposal that on neither side shall there be any further advance of troops pending the action of the Boundary Commission. We can, of course, deal only with the proximate results of this announcement, for there are the best of reasons for not looking too far ahead in estimating the significance even of so peaceful an arrangement as this appears to be. It means peace for the present, and the possibility at an early date of coming to a definite understanding between the two Governments. It also means, we take it, that the Boundary Commission, to the appointment of which the Russian Government consented months ago, is to be a reality, that General Zelenoi is to exchange his pleasant country house in the Caucasus for the less pleasant shelter of an Afghan *zibitka*, and that General Lumsden is not for an indefinite time to be encamped on the Paropamissus, awaiting the coming of a colleague who never comes. Thus far, then, we have gained something. We have stayed the Russian advance, and we have compelled Russia to abandon that attitude of studied dilatoriness in regard to the objects of the Commission which had at last become something very much like an insult to us. The whole of the bargain is not before us, but there is no present evidence that such advantages as we have gained have involved any sacrifice on our part. Our position, apparently, is as strong as it has been at any time since the difficulty arose; stronger perhaps in the eyes of the Afghans, since they can be made to understand that the Russian advance has been stayed at our instigation. Everything, of course, depends upon the capacity of the authorities at St. Petersburg to control their representatives in Central Asia rather more effectually than they have done on some notable occasions. "An affair of outposts"—not entirely accidental perhaps—might destroy in an hour the results of all the recent negotiations between London and St. Petersburg. The situation, therefore, is still delicate, in spite of the removal of some of its more critical elements, and the reminder which the Russian papers have more than once given us of late that it is our business to keep the Afghans in check, and that we shall be held responsible for any acts of violence on their part, warns us that Russia would not be slow to take full advantage of the indiscretions of our protégés. A quarrel between Afghans and Turcomans, a sheep-stealing raid, or an even more trivial disturbance, might be used as an opportunity by General Komaroff for putting an end to a truce which to him and a good many officers in the Transcaspian army will be irksome enough. The agreement obviously reduces the difficulties in the way of the Ameer's journey. The clouds have lifted, and the storm, if it come at all, will not break so soon but that he may count upon fair weather for his visit to Rawal Pindi. Here, again, the agreement yields us an advantage. An assembly at Rawul Pindi without the Ameer would have been wanting in one of its essential factors, though with him or without him it would have been an imposing and a significant affair. He may now come in peace and assurance, taking in at his leisure all that it is meant to teach him, and carrying back with him reminiscences which will possibly explain to him and to his subjects why it is that the advance of their enemies has been stayed without the firing of a shot.

THE appointment of a civilian to the post of Director of Public Instruction has given rise to considerable criticism. The appointment is regarded as an injury and a slight to a body of men who have done good service for the State. And it involves an important principle. We regret that this appointment should be one of the last official acts of the Governor, because Sir James Fergusson has won during his tenure of office a reputation for great tenderness towards special claims. We feel certain that the appointment would never have been made if the Government had realized the amount of hardship it would inflict on the younger men of the Education Department. It deprives them of the opportunity of acting in the higher grades for a long time, and so inflicts on many of them a severe pecuniary fine. This, however, is a minor consideration compared to the fact that the appointment is a breach of faith and lowers the status of the Department. The protest that was raised when Sir James Fergusson proposed to appoint a native of distinction to the post of Collector of Bombay has not yet been forgotten. Memorials were sent to the Secretary of State, and the appointment was not made. The Collectorship of Bombay is not a scheduled appointment, but the post of Director of Instruction is, if the promises of successive Viceroys and Secretaries of State are to be considered binding. In the *Calcutta Gazette* dated 13th July, 1859, there was published for general information the following extract from a despatch of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India :—"After a full consideration of the grounds on which the Court of Directors formerly gave their sanction, as a temporary arrangement, to the employment of Covenanted Civil Servants in the Department of Education, Her Majesty's Government are on the whole of opinion that, as a general rule, all appointments in the Department of Education should be filled by individuals unconnected with the service of Government, either civil or military. It is not their wish that officers now in the Department should be disturbed for the sole purpose of carrying out this rule, and they are aware that difficulty might at present be experienced in finding well-qualified persons unconnected with the regular service to fill vacant offices in the Department. But it is their desire that the rule now prescribed be kept steadily in view, and that every encouragement be given to persons of education to enter the Educational Service, even in the lower grades, by making it known that in the nominations to the higher offices in the Department a preference will hereafter be given to those who may so enter it, if competent to discharge the duties." In 1860 the Viceroy, Lord Canning, in answer to a memorial from some educational officers, distinctly stated that the above paragraph was intended to signify the desire of Her Majesty's Government to recognize a preferential claim on the part of the members of the Educational Service to the higher offices of the Department. A despatch by the Secretary of State gave formal sanction to the promises of the Viceroy. Lord Halifax distinctly stated that "Local Governments must, in accordance with Lord Stanley's despatch, and the interpretation of it which you have given, maintain the preferential claim to promotion of the officers of the Educational Department." Sir George Campbell, when he was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, appointed a member of the Civil Service to an inspectorship of schools, and the members of the Bengal Educational Department respectfully remonstrated with him on the subject. Not getting justice from him they very properly appealed to the Supreme Government. Lord Northbrook's Government finally re-affirmed the preferential claim of educational officers to the higher prizes of their own Department, and the Viceroy declared that, as long as the instructions of the Secretary of State on this subject stand unaltered, the Government of India will adhere to them.

On the public promise of Lord Stanley and Lord Canning men of university distinction entered the Department. It was due to their promises that India has enjoyed the services of Alexander Grant, Wordsworth, Jaurey Eliot, and other men distinguished in literature and science, of whom any university in the world might be proud. But is it likely that these men will come to India, when it is known that Government regards them as disqualified for promotion, and that the prizes will be reserved for Civilians? There are men in the Education Department, contemporaries of Mr. Ibbetson and Mr. Lee-Warner at college, who are not likely to reach even the second grade in another ten years. We are not blind to the fact that the Educational Department has benefited greatly in the past by the services rendered to it by Civilians. But these men worked for the Department in subordinate posts, and so gained a title to the higher prizes. The Bombay Education Department has had the advantages of the services of Mr. Hope, Mr. Richey, and Mr. Peile. Mr. Peile, when he became Director, had served in the Department, was a senior in the Civil Service, and was a man of university distinction. We fail to see that the Foreign Office is a good training for a Director of Public Instruction. Mr. Lee Warner was a member of the Education Commission, but so was Mr. Jacob, who has been twenty years in the Department. But no one suggests that Mr. Jacob should for this reason supersede his seniors. The Bombay Government can only be justified in appointing a Civilian to the post of Director of Public Instruction if there is no one in the Department capable of filling it. But to say there is no one in the Department fit to be Director is to make a statement totally inconsistent with fact.

The person naturally to be selected for the office is the learned Principal of Elphinstone College, who stands first on the list. Mr. Wordsworth's administration of the Elphinstone College has been a great success, and a college like the Elphinstone cannot be managed well unless the Principal possesses business capacity. The vacancy being a temporary one, there was all the more reason to offer it to Mr. Wordsworth. The appointment of a Civilian, we have heard, is justified on the ground that it would have been hard to supersede Mr. Wordsworth by a man in his own Department. But Mr. Wordsworth was superseded by Mr. Chatfield ten years ago. We feel certain that the Principal of Elphinstone is the last man in the world who would wish a grave injury done to his Department in order that his claims, legitimate as they are, might be protected. We cannot see any reason why the acting appointment should not have been offered to Mr. Wordsworth. We see many reasons why it should have been. It would have been a graceful compliment to a distinguished man of letters, who has done good service for the State. But if Government thought otherwise we fail to discover why the appointment was not offered to Dr. Cooke. He is a distinguished man of science, he is a good business man, and he has acted with success in the post. We think the time has come when the Supreme Government should be asked whether their old pledges to the educational officers are binding, and whether in future they intend that the Directors of Public Instruction should be junior Civilians. We do not think the change will conduce either to the harmony or the efficiency of the Department. To thus pass over educational officers lowers their status, and will make their position distasteful to them. Since, however, their claims are all to be ignored, it is some consolation that the Civilian chosen is a man of Mr. Lee-Warner's calibre. He has given special attention to educational questions, and is an administrator of acknowledged ability. Nothing that we have said as to the superior claims of the men in the Department must be taken as an evidence of a want of due appreciation of the capacity of the individual Civilian chosen for this acting appointment,

MR. CURSETJEE S. DE VITRE, who, in spite of a name that has a French sound, is evidently an orthodox Parsee, has just performed a feat that can rival the most celebrated of the deeds of Roostum, the national hero of the Persians, and the prototype of the Greek Hercules. This hero, the fable says, while attempting to force a way to King Kaus, who was a prisoner in the hands of certain *Deivs*, overcame by means of his sword seven obstacles raised around him by enchantment. The same ardent spirit and a facile pen have enabled Mr. Cursetjee De Vitre to overcome, strangely enough, precisely the same number of obstacles in the attainment of his object. The ancient hero cut out a road for himself to King Kaus; his modern rival has succeeded in having a road laid that would lead him to an object of equal veneration. With a persistence worthy of commendation he has obtained a triumph over the local circumlocution office. The facts of the exploit are these. One of the most venerated of Parsee fire temples is situated at a village about five miles from the railway station of Oodwara, on the B. B. and C. I. line. Owing to its sanctity it is visited by large numbers of the community. But the road that leads to the village from the station is in so bad a state of repair as to cause great discomfort to those bent on their pious errand. Besides, it had a depressing effect upon the inhabitants of the little village, a large part of whose income is derived from the pious offerings of charitable visitors. The existing road was constructed some years ago by the liberality of a member of the community, and handed over to the Local Funds Committee of Surat to be kept in repair. But it is a far cry from Oodwara to Surat, so the committee does not appear to have bothered itself much about the state of the road. This matter had been agitated for some considerable time when Mr. De Vitre came to the rescue pen in hand. In April last he wrote to the Governor's Private Secretary, drawing his attention to these facts, and asking for Government permission either to be allowed to repair the road or to construct a new one on land being granted free of cost for the purpose. If such a permission were obtained he said that there were members of the community ready to take up either task. In May he received an answer which referred him to the Commissioner, Northern Division. Being fairly launched on his career, nothing daunted he next attacked Mr. Sheppard, who in his turn referred him to the Local Funds Committee at Surat. After six months of letter-writing he found himself just where he was, as the Committee said that the subject was under consideration. This in spite of his pathetic appeals to "expedite the subject ere the curtains were drawn to Sir James' good offices." So Mr. De Vitre again wrote to the Governor's Private Secretary, requesting him "to help me with your usual generosity in the act I have undertaken, simply for the good of the public, in getting the matter decided before Sir James' good offices are closed." This correspondence lasted from October to February. He next applied to the Secretary to the Public Works Department, by whom he was again referred to the Commissioner N. D., from whom he received the same answer as before. Having struggled with six difficulties he finally tackled the President of the Local Funds Committee, from whom on the 10th March last he at last received the gladdening intelligence that arrangements had been made for the construction of a pucka metalled road. This is indeed one of the very rare instances in which any man has in so short a space of time succeeded by sheer persistence in getting the better of any circumlocution office, and as such it deserves recording.

THE steamer Surat, which, a Hongkong telegram says, has been stopped by French men-of-war and searched for contraband of war, is one of the Peninsular and Oriental fleet. She was stopped between Shanghai and Hongkong, on her way to Bombay, whence she will take the homeward mail on the 10th of April. The vigilance of the French, annoying though it may be to those who are trading in Chinese waters, is not surprising, seeing that they have determined to treat even rice as a contraband of war. No particulars of the occurrence have been received, and we can only hope that when they do come they will show that the French Government have observed their promise to the British Government to exercise the right of search which their belligerent status confers upon them with all the consideration and forbearance towards neutrals which the circumstances permit. Their obligations in this regard were particularly binding in the case of the Surat, which, being a mail-steamer, ought not to have been detained on a bare suspicion that she may have been carrying contraband of war.

THINGS IN FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, FEB. 21.

Apropos of Communism and Anarchy, you will bring your serious Parisian just now to talk about Jules Vallès. If your interlocutor is of the *bourgeois* class, he will have some very hard things to say about this extraordinary man, whose career was so painfully brought to a close on Sunday last. A Communard of the first water he will say, or if particularly ill-disposed will repeat vile rumours current under the Empire and set afloat from the Préfecture de Police of his being an *agent provocateur*, an agent of the police, that is to say, whose business it is to stir up persons whose political opinions are feared by the Government to revolt, and thus give a plausible cause for their arrest and sequestration. But you know better than this; you know that although Vallès very much affected the pose of a man of suffering, a victim to the misery that society breeds, a pose which has not seldom made me think of that of the "youngest gentleman in the company," the immortal Modiste, what times he was courting the fair Miss Charity, he had shown in perilous times that there was much of the man in him, and had braved greater dangers and, what is far worse and a far greater test of courage, longer periods of protracted misery than fall to the lot of most men who pass current as heroes to encounter. You will not, I presume, waste time in referring to all his well-known exploits under the Commune, his escape from the Versailles troops while a student who resembled him was shot in his place, his flight to England, his business there, the small fortune left him by a Raisley Calvert of Revolutionary politics, his return after the amnesty, his re-establishment in Paris of his paper *Le Cri du Peuple*, which had been suppressed at the point of the bayonet under the Commune, the character of the paper directed almost entirely, and monotonously so, against the police, and all the other things that were recalled yesterday and are forgotten to-day, but you will go on to speak about Jules Vallès *littérateur*; and here, unless your friend is very prejudiced, he will have pleasant things to say, for in this all the world here seems to agree that Jules Vallès was great, though the quantity of his work is but small. His most famous book is an incomplete autobiography of himself, disguised as one Jacques Vingtras, wherein all the dull and bitter suffering of a discontented child, youth, and man are depicted in the blackest of colours. *Il broyait du noir, ce Vallès.* A poet of course and a playwright,—who has not been?—but not successful as either—how like us again! In point of a style a Hugo of the people—but out Hugoing Hugo, for his sentences are so spasmodic that they seem the utterances of a man afflicted with asthma qualified by inebriety, and as such often unintelligible. And being on Hugo you will hear of the coming *fêtes* to honour the master's coming birthday—eighty-three he will be next Monday—and you will regret that such as he is grow old, pass away, even as he regretted that parents are not always young and their children not always little. For this is Victor Hugo's idea of heaven.

Back again to Vallès, and talking of the disgraceful scenes that marked his funeral, of the students who vowed that that crown of *immortelles* that came from the German Socialists should not parade through the streets of Paris as long as Alsace was annexed and Lorraine liege to Prussia, the fights that ensued, and all the foolish vulgarities of youthful patriotism, and of the riot and rattle of tongue and arm that ensued and are ensuing.

And turning now from the serious man, you address the *boudiné* and ask him of other matters. He will tell you, probably, of the elegy of poor Carneval made public on Tuesday last, of how old traditions are all going by the board, and if he be of a speculative nature he may express a wonder as to what is to take their place, what variations in the dull round of eating, drinking, and sleeping humanity will hereafter seek out for its soul's delight and refreshment. He will mention the children's ball at the Opera on Tuesday, presided over by the two great Frenchmen, Lesseps, the Hugo of engineering, and Hugo, the Lesseps of literature, as it pleases their countrymen to

TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-AFGHAN DIFFICULTY.

THE EVACUATION OF THE DEBATEABLE TERRITORY.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, MARCH 17.

In the House of Lords last night Earl Granville stated that pending the results of diplomacy an agreement had been come to with Russia, whereby both countries will evacuate the debateable territory.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone made a similar announcement; and added that the agreement had been made between Russia and England only, without reference to Afghanistan, as there had been no time to consult the Ameer.

The agreement does not meet with the approval of the press, which is surprised at the looseness of Mr. Gladstone's diplomacy.

THE ARREST OF ZEBEHR PASHA.

EGYPTIAN PASHAS PROTESTING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, MARCH 17.

The arrest of Zebehr Pasha has caused considerable excitement and a good deal of indignation.

To-day Cherif Pasha, the late Prime Minister of Egypt, and several other Pashas and Beys, waited upon the Khedive and protested against the action of the British authorities in arresting Zebehr.

They are also preparing a collective protest to be forwarded to the Sublime Porte.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

The following is a summary of the Financial Statement as published to-day:—

The three years 1882-83, 1883-84, and 1884-85 have between them given a surplus of revenue over expenditure of about £1,378,000, and exceptional circumstances apart, the normal increase of the revenues has been found to balance ordinary expenditure, and has justified the abolition of import duties and the lowering of the salt tax. On the other hand, attention has been lately drawn more seriously than in former years to the consequences of the further depreciation in the value of silver. For the first time a rate of exchange no higher than 1s. 7d. has been taken, and the prospects of exchange for the future are not encouraging.

The accounts for 1883-84 show a surplus of £1,387,496. The surplus is partly due to an increase of revenue over expenditure, but in considerable part to the collection of more than half a million of land revenue in 1883-84 which ordinary would have fallen to 1884-85 and to the removal of £325,000 from the revenue accounts under the orders of the Secretary of State in connection with the Indian flotilla and the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

The revised estimates for 1884-85 show a deficit of £716,200. This deficit is attributed in part to the accelerated payment of land revenue, above mentioned, and in part to the fact that land revenue amounting to £343,900 which should have been ordinarily collected in 1884-85 has been suspended until the ensuing year on account of a parttial failure of the monsoon and damage to crops in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

The deficit on the revised estimates is partly due to a great falling off during the year in railway receipts, especially of the East Indian Railway. In consequence of the stagnation of the wheat trade, the East Indian Railway receipts were £418,800 less than estimated.

Customs has also fallen off by £259,500 owing to depression in the rice trade.

£593,600 more than estimated on account opium expenditure had to be provided during the current year owing to the extraordinary yield of opium. £118,500 were provided from revenue during the year on account of capital expenditure for frontier railways.

Exchange which had been taken at £3,538,100 is shown in the revised estimates at £3,252,900 or £285,200 less than the estimated figure, as the Secretary of State was enabled to supplement his bills by drawing on the resources at his disposal in England.

The Budget estimates for 1885-86 are as follows:—

Revenue	£72,090,400.
Expenditure	£71,582,300.
Surplus	£508,100.

£585,000 are allotted from revenue for capital expenditure on railway and harbour defence works in the ensuing year; otherwise this sum would have formed part of the surplus of revenue over expenditure.

All expenditure connected with the expedition to Suakim other than ordinary expenditure, such as would have been borne had the troops remained in India, will be defrayed by the English Government.

The cash balance, including Indian and England, on the 31st March 1885 is estimated at £14,133,147, and on the 31st March 1886 at £12,900,647.

The railway and customs estimates have been with due regard to prevent a depression of trade.

The number of chests of opium to be sold in 1886 will be announced hereafter. The average price of Bengal opium is taken at under Rs. 1,250 per chest. The opium reserve on the 31st December is estimated at 18,277 chests.

Provisions is made to remit to the Secretary of State £13,773,700. The annual public works loan may be raised in England, though no pledge is given.

Thirdly, that we have been compelled oping to the fall in the value of silver to take so low a rate as 1s. 7d. for exchange. We have devoted the sum of £900,000 from revenue for the improvement of railway communications, besides further subsidiary terms for frontier roads and the defences of Aden and certain harbours of India.

It is expected that if the Secretary of State should draw the amount he proposes to draw the year 1885-86 well open with a balance in the Indian treasuries of £11,920,000.

The Secretary of State will require during the year £16,804,900 true sterling, and if he were to draw the whole amount from India during the year the amount in the Indian treasuries would require to be supplemented by loan of 350 lakhs of rupees.

The amount available for reduction of debt under the grant for famine relief and insurance in 1885-86 is 68 lakhs of rupees, and it will obviously be best to take this amount to reduce the borrowing rather than in actual reduction of the debt previously incurred.

The total amounts to be borrowed has for the purposes of the estimates been taken at 282 lakhs. The Government of India has urged on the Secretary of State the inexpedience of attempting to borrow 282 lakhs in India this year, and the Secretary of State has accepted this opinion and agreed to find an equivalent sum of £2,325,000 in England during 1885-86. While Government now announces its intention of borrowing in England, and if not borrowing in India this year, it must be distinctly understood that no pledge is given, and that the Government of India does not hold itself precluded by anything now said from borrowing in case of necessity in India, or partly in England and partly in India, whatever sums may be necessary for the service of the year. The total requirements of the Secretary of State in 1885-86 being ££16,804,900, and it being anticipated that of this amount £2,325,000 will be obtained by loan or otherwise in England, there will remain £14,579,900 to be remitted from India. Of this sum it is estimated that the Secretary of State will receive £806,200 on account of repayments by the Home Government of advances made in 1884-85 and 1885-86 for the Suakim Expedition, leaving £13,773,700 to be drawn by bills and telegraphic transfers during the year. The closing balance of the year in the Indian treasuries on 31st March, 1886, is estimated at £10,204,526.

The consumption of salt and the progress of Savings Banks continue satisfactory, but stock notes show no sign of improvement.

The net import of gold during 1883-84 was Rs. 5,46,33,156, being the largest import since 1869-70. In the ten months of 1884-85 the net, import of gold has been Rs. 4,50,26,000.

In regard to railways, whether protective or productive or whether partly or in the whole projected with the view of opening up or connecting centres of production or trade, they will alike be charged to loan expenditure. Hitherto the latter only have been so charged, the expenditure on protective railways having been limited to £500,000 annually available from famine Insurance grant. The interest to be paid on account of new guaranteed railway will be furnished from general resources at the disposal of the Government of India. The utilisation of a partial capitalisation of the famine insurance grant for the purpose has been denied us. No further taxation will be imposed for the extension of railways. The scheme to strengthen railway communications with the North-Western frontier, together with the Sibi Quetta railway, will cost £5,200,000. The cost of railways remaining at the commencement of 1885-86 to be contracted in the next five years is estimated at £1,900,000. In the ensuing year £500,000, devoted from famine insurance fund, has been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department for railway capital expenditure.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

ENORMOUS LOSSES OF THE CHINESE IN TONGKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 16.

The Hongkong mail of the 3rd instant reports that fighting at Kelung has been suspended owing to bad weather, the troops being unable to move. The blockade is still run by steamers and junks with troops and supplies of all kinds.

The French have resolved to confiscate all rice found in vessels as contraband of war, but will respect the neutrality of Shanghai and Woosung.

They hope to starve the northern populations, but the Pekin authorities are indifferent, as the imperial granaries contain three years' supply of rice.

Admiral Courbet has occupied Pootoo island, one of the Chusan group, as the base of supplies and for a hospital during the approaching blockade of the Gulf of Pechili.

Three fast Chinese corvettes fled from the French fleet on the 14th and sought refuge in the Ningpo river, eleven miles from the mouth. The Chinese admiral, in terror of the French, grounded his vessel in trying to cross the river on a dark night. She floated with the rising of the tide and anchored before the city in five fathoms of water. The French fleet of five vessels came in sight on the 30th. The bar was closed, and the whole fleet began to bombard the citadel. The forts continued to fire until the evening of the 2nd without result. It is reported that one French ship was disabled after destroying the forts. Admiral Courbet intends removing the impediments of the river and to proceed to Ningpo to destroy the city with the fleet. The forts are reported to be very strong, and mounted with heavy Armstrong guns which are well served.

The figiting in Tongking is reported to have been very obstinate, with heavy losses on both sides. The Chinese are said to have lost ten thousand killed and disabled. There are no particulars as to the French losses.

Langson was burnt by the Chinese before they abandoned it. The French have since occupied Langchow, which is the gate to China proper. There is great alarm in Canton at the prospect of an overland invasion.

The rising in the Saigon province has been checked.

The disturbances in French Cambodia continue, and troops are needed to restore order.

The last attempt by an American house to raise a Chinese loan has collapsed through insufficient security.

GERMANY AND SAMOA.

The German corvette Stosch has left Shanghai for Australian waters to annex the Samoa islands.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The British Government received a telegram from St. Petersburg yesterday stating that the Russian Government had agreed that no further advance shall be made by the Russian troops pending the action of the Boundary Commission.

Consols closed last evening at 97¾.

SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND OF WAR BY THE FRENCH.

HONGKONG, MARCH 16.

French men-of-war have stopped the steamers Surat and Glenroy, and searched them for contraband of war. Fifty tons of lead were seized on board the Glenroy.

THE CHINESE SQUADRON.

The British squadron in Chinese waters has been ordered to rendezvous here.

THE RAWAL PINDI DURBAR*.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 16.

Trustworthy information received here points to the 13th instant as the probable date of the Ameer's leaving his dominions for India. His first march will be to Sialsaung, three miles from Kabul city, and thence to Lattaband, Sehbaba, Jagdalak, Gundamak, Futtehabad, Jelallabad, Barakao, Basawal, Dakka, Landikhana, AliMusjid, and Peshawur, which place he probably reaches on the 25th instant. His Highness has informed the Indian Government of his intention to notify his arrival directly he reaches the confines of the British territory.

The Ameer of Kabul and the Maharajah of Kashmere interchange extensive and active correspondence.

The Punjab Volunteers, if 300 are able to go, have been invited to be present at the Rawal Pindi Conference by the Viceroy, at the solicitation of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

It has been arranged to hold three days' races at Rawal Pindi, for which a splendid prospectus has been prepared.

* Delayed in transmission.

MEERUT RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, MARCH 16.

The extra races to-day provided capital sport.

PONY HANDICAP CHASE.

1½ mile.

Gazette, 10st. 10lb., Scott	1
Galahad, 10st. 7lb., Scott, junior	2
Scimitar, 10st. 4lbs.	0
Dux, 10st. 4lb.	0

Won comfortably in the end. Scimitar and Dux fell. Time, 4m. 3s.

HURDLE RACE.

For all horses. Handicap round the course.

Prospero, 11st. 4lb., Mr. Reid	1
Lilliputian, 10st. 7lb., Robinson	2
Greyfriar, 10st. 7lb., Butlin	3
Puritan, 10st. 12lb.	0
Prima Donna, 9st. 7lb.	0

The betting was mostly on Prospero and Greyfriar. The latter was beaten near home, Prospero won by three lengths in 3m. 23s.

ARAB AND COUNTRY-BRED HANDICAP.

¾ mile.

Dynamite, 7st., Richmond	1
Nelly Bly, 9st. 9lb., Robinson	2
Hussar, 8st. 10lb., Robinson, junior	3
Zigzag, 9st. 12lb.	0
Asaf, 7st. 8lb.	0

Hussar and Zigzag were the favourites. Dynamite led from the start to finish, and won by three lengths.

PONY HANDICAP.

½ mile.

Redskin, 8st. 5lb., Irving	1
Dilpussand, 9st. 4lb., Kendal	2
Regis, 8st. 8lb., Tingey	3
Firefly, 10st.	0
Pioneer, 9st. 8lb.	0
Strathmore, 9st. 5lb.	0
Nina, 8st. 5lb.	0
Coquette, 9st.	0

The last-named was the favourite, Redskin a rank outsider. The latter came out at the end, and won by a neck. Time, 54½s.

ALL-HORSE HANDICAP.

Round the course.

Tim Whiffler, 8st. 7lb., Tingey	1
Sylvanus, 9st. 10lb., Mr. Johnson	2
Keswick, 8st. 5lb.	0
Constance, 8st.	0

Won after a good race.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 16.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia arrived here this morning.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha arrived here yesterday evening.

MALTA, MARCH 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, MARCH 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

GLASGOW, MARCH 16.

The Anchor Line s. s. Asia arrived here on the 14th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¾d.
The Manchester market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74¾
4½ ,, ,,	76
3 ,, Consols for account	97⅞
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	97⅞
4½ ,, French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver	49 1-16

Arrival—Angerton

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, March 16.

10 p.m.	75·2

TUESDAY, March 17.

6 a.m.	72·5
10 a.m.	78·6
2 p.m.	79·6
4 p.m.	80·0

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Special performance in honour of Sir James Fergusson, Gaiety Theatre.
Mr. W. E. Hart's lecture, Sassoon Institute.

March 19.—Bombay Millowners Association, 3 p.m.
,, 20.—Departure of Lord Randolph Churchill by the s. s. Gwalior.
,, 21.—Freemasons' Jamsedi Naoroz Festival. Annual Inspection, Bombay Volunteers, 5 p.m.
,, 26.—Farewell dinner to H. E. Sir James Fergusson at Byculla Club.
,, 27.—Departure of H. E. the Governor for England.
,, 31.—Arrival of Lord Reay by P. and O. s. s. Rosetta.
April 3.—Departure of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for England.
,, 9.—Annual Examination, School of Art.
,, 21.—Horse Show at Ahmedabad.

ANOTHER distribution of prizes was attended yesterday by His Excellency the Governor, when he presided over a large assembly of the supporters and pupils of the Cathedral High School at the Town Hall. The Rev. A. G. Lewis, as honorary secretary, first read the annual report, and an entertainment followed, consisting of singing, music, and recitations, in which both boys and girls took part. Sir James Fergusson then gave away the prizes, and delivered an address of a complimentary character, warmly praising the good bearing of the children as indicating an excellent tone in the management of the schools. Of Mr. J. A. Savage, who has succeeded the Rev. Dr. Evans as head-master, the Governor also spoke in terms of warm approval, from what he had remarked of Mr. Savage in his former appointment at Kurrachee. The report having mentioned the intended establishment of a library for the schools, Excellency Sir James Fergusson, as a contribution of books from England, and he appealed to the friends of the institution to contribute towards the building fund, in order that the east wing of the schools might be completed. On the proposal of the Bishop of Bombay, the Governor was thanked for his services, and the pupils, for whom he asked a holiday, cheered him heartily.

ARRIVALS in port yesterday state that there was a heavy downpour of rain which lasted twenty-four hours between two and three days' distance from the Indian coast. This accounts for the clouds which have frequently obscured the March sun in Bombay during the last three or four days.

ORDERS have been issued for the supply of transport and provisions for some twenty thousand men beyond the Bolan pass.

WE are sorry to hear that the Rev. A. Polehampton, Chaplain of Ahmednuggur, who lately took sick leave to Europe, died at Byzaoli, near Naples, on the 21st ult.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY has gone to Hyderabad.

GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS and staff and Lady Roberts left Calcutta on Saturday for the Upper Provinces. They will halt for a day at Delhi, where Lady Steuart is, before proceeding further north.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN leaves Calcutta to-day, halting at Allahabad *en route* to Bombay.

COLONEL STANTON, Director-General of State Railways, has proceeded to inspect the works of the Sibi-Peshin line.

MR. C. J. POWLETT, Magistrate and Collector in the North-West Provinces, retires from the service from to-day.

WITH reference to Reuter's telegram upon the subject of the Quetta railway, the *Pioneer* points out that Shebo is by no means, as appears to be the prevalent impression, identical with Sibi, being distant as the crow flies about 120 miles from that place on the direct road from Quetta to Kandahar. It is only fifteen miles south of Gulistan Karez, on this side of the Peshin Lora, the only important river in the valley, and is strategically well placed between the Lora and one of its tributaries. If the Lora were bridged the line could easily be carried right up to the Khojak Amran range, as the country is quite open between the Lora and the hills. When the Government become more convinced than they are even now by the logic of facts of the necessity for a consistently strong Afghan policy, the line will perhaps be extended to the Gwaja Pass, through which it would find the easiest passage to Kandahar. Quetta will not be a station upon the main line, but will be connected with it by a branch turning to the south near Mehtarzai.

THE journal *Svet*, which is regarded as the organ of General Komaroff, Governor of the Trans-Caspian, and is generally well-informed upon Central Asian affairs, states that there is a strong party in Herat desirous of a Russian protectorate.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has seen a private letter from Constantinople saying that there is positive information that the Russians will move into Afghanistan as soon as the snows shall melt, and that it is quite true that Lord Dufferin has applied for extra European troops, only that he asked for 10,000 men, not 20,000, as has been stated. According to a St. Petersburg telegram in the *Neue Freie Presse*, "it is considered as beyond doubt that the English intend to occupy Herat, and the Russian press consequently urges the Government to send Russian troops thither as soon as possible."

THE Lord Mayor has formed an influential committee with the view of raising at the Mansion House a fund to provide a national memorial to General Gordon, in recognition of those patriotic, devoted, and heroic services which will endear him for all time to his fellow-countrymen and to many in other lands. The form which the memorial will take will be hereafter determined by the committee; but it will certainly be of a practical, useful, and suitable character, and one which would have been congenial to the feelings of the illustrious man whom it will commemorate. The Lord Mayor therefore desires to appeal to the public for donations towards this national memorial, and he invites the co-operation and help of his brother mayors and provosts in the cities and towns of the United Kingdom and of the colonies, and of all who feel interested in perpetuating General Gordon's memory.

THE *Morning Post* says:—"The appearance of Mr. Gladstone's name in the list of the Gordon Memorial Committee has called forth an outburst of indignation which is quite unparalleled. We have received a vast number of letters protesting against this insult to the memory of General Gordon, and declaring that, unless the Premier's name is withdrawn, serious injury will result to the success of the Memorial Fund.

OFFICIAL correspondence has been laid before Parliament respecting Prince Hasan's mission to the Soudan. From the despatches it appears that on December 28, 1884, the Prince called on Sir Evelyn Baring and said he should like to be the new Governor of the Soudan. Lord Granville was first communicated with, and then Lord Wolseley. Ultimately it was arranged that Prince Hassan should go to the Soudan as the Khedive's High Commissioner under Lord Wolseley's orders. The Prince, in accepting the post, fully understood that the hands of Her Majesty's Government were to be completely free as regards the future.

IRISHMEN have come to the front in the Soudan. The Commander-in-Chief is an Irishman, seven of the eleven officers killed at Abuklea were Irishmen, Stewart was an Irishman, Eyre and Coveney were Irishmen, Beresford is an Irishman, and now two Tipperary men are heading the column that is being pushed on against such tremendous difficulties to Abou Hamed. And it is not only by officers that the sister-kingdom is represented. An Irish regiment won Lord Wolseley's prize for the "shortest time on record" up the Nile.

IT is said that the Queen intends to provide for the orphan child of Major Carmichael, who was killed at Abuklea.

NEWS from Berbera has been lately received, through the German traveller, Herr Menges, who writes that the place is perfectly quiet, notwithstanding that its garrison merely consists of thirty policemen, and there is no man-of-war in the harbour. A fight between two tribes of Somal, which took place in the town itself, had been suppressed by the energetic action of the British agent, who heavily fined the disturbers of the public peace. Caravans were almost daily arriving from Ogaden and other inland districts. Harar is to retain a small garrison, under English officers, but its civil administration will be entrusted to the family of its former Emir. This information promises well for the success of the various expeditions now engaged in the exploration of Somaliland.

ADMIRAL CAIMI issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Massowa on arriving at that place:—"The Italian Government, the friend of England, Turkey, and Egypt, has ordered me to occupy Massowa. This order will be carried out, and the Italian flag will be hoisted to-day by the side of the Egyptian flag. The soldiers and sailors to be landed will observe the strictest discipline, and will pay for everything they may require. Your customs and your religion will be respected. Your business will in no way be impeded, and I shall, on the contrary, be ready to afford you every assistance. The Italian Government is animated by the best intentions towards you; treat us, therefore, as friends, for such we are, and continue following your usual occupations. You will have cause to be satisfied."

DR. BADGER writes to a home paper:—"The Sultan of Zanzibar having received private advices from London up to the 30th ult., reporting that he was showing a tendency to lean on Germany; that he had offered the protectorate over his territories to the British Government, which had declined the proposal; that thereupon he was intent on offering the same to Germany; together with several other statements to the like effect, His Highness telegraphed to me to-day as follows:—'Letter received; the news all false.'"

ACCORDING to intelligence received at Hamburg from the West Coast of Africa, serious disturbances have broken out in Quittah. The natives revolted against the English, and in the fighting which ensued the Governor received four gunshot-wounds, one shot piercing the lungs. The natives had previously overpowered the forty coloured soldiers who were with the Governor. A party of sixty men, under the command of a young officer, were still in possession of the town and fort, which they hoped to be able to defend against a fresh attack which was threatened by the rebels.

THE Lord Mayor of Dublin has acknowledged in the coldest and most formal terms the receipt of the letter from the Lord-Lieutenant which intimated the intended visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland. The Lord Mayor made no mention of any welcome by the civic authorities, or an invitation to the Mansion House.

IN the House of Commons Mr. Sexton gave notice that he would ask the First Lord of the Treasury if the Government would announce, before the visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland, whether they intend to allow the Crimes Prevention (Ireland) Act to lapse, or mean to apply to Parliament to renew it; and whether the occasion of the Royal visit will be signalized by the proclamation of an amnesty to political prisoners, and by the appointment of a Royal Commission to publicly inquire into the system of Dublin Castle rule.

Truth contradicts a report that the Duke of Connaught will be appointed to the command at Devonport. The Duke, it says, is to fill a high post at the Horse Guards, with a view, of course, to his ultimately succeeding the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief.

IT is proposed to erect at Cannes a chapel in memory of the late Duke of Albany, on a site given by Mr. Savile, adjoining the Villa Nevada, in which his Royal Highness died. The site was chosen by the Prince of Wales during his recent visit. The church will be dedicated to St. George, the patron saint of England.

THE marriage of Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg has been definitely arranged to take place in July at Whippingham Church, in the Isle of Wight, while the Queen is in residence at Osborne. No precise day as yet, it is believed, has been named for the ceremonial.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Louise of Wales, accompanied by Lady Rosebery, Lady Brownlow, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Sudeley, and Captain Stephenson, R.N., went to the Albert Docks on Feb. 25, and inspected the Ganges, one of the finest vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's fleet, which has been chartered by the Government for use as a hospital-ship at Suakim.

THE late Earl of Lauderdale's wine was sold at Edinburgh a few days ago. The great specialty was some sixty dozen of 1820 Madeira, bottled 1844, with the following label in the cellar book, "This wine went out to India and China with Captain Sir Thomas Maitland." There were also six dozen Madeira of fabulous age, labelled "Brought home by Sir A. Maitland, from the West Indies, in the Pique frigate."

THE text of the commercial treaty between France and Burmah has been issued in Paris. It exempts French merchants from the obligation of employing Royal brokers on the Irrawady or in the Burmese markets, thus facilitating and cheapening dealings between buyers and sellers. The creation or maintenance of monopolies by Burmah is forbidden, whereas the Anglo-Burmese treaty of 1867 allows certain monopolies. Customs duties continue, as in the treaty of 1873, to be limited to 5 per cent. until 1895, except opium, which may be taxed 30 per cent. After 1895 the duties are limited to 10 per cent., as in the English treaty. On condition of six months' notice, France and Burmah accord each other the treatment of the most favoured nation, this stipulation applying also to criminal jurisdiction in the event of Burmah making concessions of this kind to any other Power.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE following are the scores made by members of the B. Company for the Wyer Cup:—

Names	500 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
L-C English ...	33	28	61
Corpl. Warne ...	27	23	50
Vol. Irvine ...	30	19	49
Vol. Hall ...	31	14	45
Capt. Brown ...	23	20	43
Vol. Stephens ...	23	20	43
C. S. Jefferies ...	17	8	25
Totals ...	184	132	316

Average... 45·14

ST. NICOLAS' CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

THE Church of St. Nicolas, Prince's Dock, known as the Seamen's Church, is to be consecrated by the Bishop of Bombay to-morrow evening. We understand that the Governor will attend the service. This is the second church within the town and district of Bombay built during Sir James Fergusson's term of office, one of his first public acts in Bombay being to lay the foundation-stone of the church now to be consecrated. The building, which accommodates 200 people, is built of stone, at a cost of Rs. 14,000. The money has been raised entirely by voluntary subscriptions, and the church is intended to supply the needs of the European population afloat and ashore now congregating in the neighbourhood of the Prince's Dock, more especially when the dock now in process of construction is completed. We understand that the ground attached to the church has been given by Government for the building of a recreation and reading room. Preparations are actively going forward for erecting this building at once. The need of such an institution is much felt, and it is hoped that the funds will come in so as to allow of an early completion of the work. The mission, with which it will be connected, is doing good work afloat and ashore, and it has strong claims upon public support

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE ENGLISH POSITION ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

THE *Times* writes as follows in regard to the English position on the Afghan frontier:—

The Russian Government having apparently come to the momentous decision, to attack Penjdeh, where the Ameer's officials have long been installed, the situation has become one of great gravity on the Herat borders. The purpose for which a considerable force of field artillery has been collected at Merv, and large infantry reinforcements have been sent from the Caucasus to Tiflis is no longer doubtful. It is with the intention of committing a distinct act of aggression on the Ameer's dominions and violating the integrity of Afghanistan that an army has been concentrated in Turcomania. The "military demonstration on the Murghab and Heri Rud" assumes the definite form of an attempt to seize Penjdeh by a *coup de main*. We are told that at the same moment that Russia is taking this step of overt hostility against our ally she has given further assurances to our Government that she does not intend to attack Herat. Surely the Russian Government might have spared themselves this trouble. The pledges as to Merv are too recent, not to mention many previous ones about other places in Central Asia, to admit of any further deception as to their value. We are now confronted with the responsibility of meeting the promises which we have given the Afghan ruler of assistance in men and money against "unprovoked aggression." Never was aggression more unprovoked than in the present case, never was there a more discourteous disregard of all the obligations that guide the relations of countries on friendly terms; and the Ameer has but to ask for the aid we have promised to receive it in the most unequivocal and effectual manner. Russia must not suppose, therefore, that even the circumscribed ambition she now seeks to gratify at the expense of our ally the Ameer will receive either our sanction or our toleration. The decision rests with Abdurrahman. Anything that touches the Ameer unfavourably detracts from our influence at Cabul and our character in Afghanistan, and we are as much bound to resist Russian encroachment wherever the Ameer's officials have been established, as for instance, at Penjdeh and Andkhoi, as to oppose a direct attack upon Herat itself.

The Russian Government, like other lookers-on, attach a false importance to our momentary difficulties in the Soudan if they suppose that the Indian Government are not in a fit state of defence on that portion of the Afghan frontier where our troops are nearest to Herat, and not merely for defence but for very efficient offence too, if the necessity for an advance should arise. The Anglo-Indian army has its shortcomings, and is extremely small for the many duties which it has to perform. But none the less it is an active force and one of its chief merits is that it can take the field at short notice. When Russians talk of carrying matters with a high hand on the Paropamisus and shaping a frontier between the Heri Rud and the Oxus according to their own ideas, they ought to recollect that, even if England be as powerless in Europe as they fancy, we have in Scinde and Beloochistan alone an army which is numerically equal to that of which General Komaroff has the command. In order to show that we have the means ready to our hand to carry out the necessary policy for the vindication of the Ameer's rights and our own credit, without imposing any undue strain on our resources elsewhere, we propose to describe the forces now stationed in the Quetta district and in Scinde. Quetta, it may be stated, is 140 miles from Candahar, and 490 miles from Herat, while Askabad, the Russian position to which it corresponds, is only 350 miles from Herat and above 270 miles from Penjdeh. The Russians have the advantage of greater proximity to the scene of action, but not so much as to make it appear doubtful that Afghan opposition to Russia would effectually counterbalance it.

Although eight years have elapsed since Quetta was first occupied under the terms of the Treaty of 1854 with the Khan of Khelat, it is within a comparatively short period that it has acquired the great military importance it possesses to-day. As a military station it now ranks with Peshawur, and its position among our Indian cantonments is unique from the fact that it has no large city or turbulent population to overawe. The execution of General John Jacob's policy beyond the Scinde frontier has been attended with the happiest results. Our presence has pacified Beloochistan, and we have acquired a military position of great strategical value well in advance of the Indus. Five years ago it was feared that the new Government would relinquish the advantages acquired by their predecessors in this quarter, but fortunately Quetta and the Pishin Valley have been retained, and after four years' experience the full value is now appreciated, and during the last 12 months measures have been adopted to make the most of our position beyond the Bolan Pass. We will say nothing of the steps taken to turn Quetta into a fortress, partly because fortresses are not in harmony with the character of our rule in India, and partly because those steps are still to some extent dependent on the completion of the railway. It is as the centre of a military district, as the headquarters of a division of the Indian army, that Quetta is of the greatest importance at the present conjuncture.

The troops garrisoning the Quetta district, which includes the Bolan Pass and some places east of it, as well as the Pishin Valley, are composed of regiments from the armies of the three Presidencies, although Madras is only represented by a single battalion. According to the latest returns of the distribution of the Anglo-Indian army, which has to be supplemented, as we shall show later on, by the force at that time employed on the Zhob Valley Expedition, the troops serving in the Quetta district were 906 British infantry, 5,974 native infantry, and one battery of Royal Artillery with 169 men. The Bombay troops were more numerous, consisting of 2,183 British infantry and two batteries of Royal Artillery with 219 men. The Bombay native troops numbered 4,222 infantry, 624 cavalry, and one mountain battery with 168 men. The Madras native regiment mustered 820 men. The Quetta division had therefore, a total of 3,089 British infantry, three batteries of Royal Artillery with 328 men, 11,016 native infantry, 624 native cavalry, and one battery of native artillery with 168 men. This gives a nominal grand total of 15,175, men and 22 guns (there being only four guns to the native battery), which may be taken as representing an efficient force of 14,500 men. But this is not all. As the period to which these returns relate we had a considerable force actually in the field carrying on operations of war in the Zhob Valley, and in addition to the 15,000 men already specified. That expedition consisted of 1,259 British infantry, one English battery with 110 men, 3,973 natives, and one native mountain battery with 167 men. The Madras army was represented by a contingent of 164 sappers. There were consequently in the Zhob Valley 1,369 English and 4,304 native troops, including cavalry with 10 guns, besides the large number already mentioned as stationed in the Quetta district. When the expedition returned these 5,673 men were, with the exception of some Bengal cavalry, distributed within the limits of the Quetta command and in Scinde. All the artillery was also retained, so that we have within the region between the plain of Kachhi and the Khojak Amran range an army of more than 20,000 men with 32 guns. A very considerable part of this corps is stationed at different places in the Pishin Valley, which is 30 miles nearer Candahar than Quetta, but according to a quite recent statement there were at Quetta alone 800 British infantry, 5,000 native infantry, and 1,300 native cavalry.

To the Quetta division has also to be added the garrison of Scinde. This force distributed between Kurrachee and Jacobabad numbered, at the same time as the figures previously given relate to 1,428 British infantry, 4,037 native infantry, 1,015 native cavalry, and two batteries of Royal Artillery with 298 men. This gives an additional total of 6,138 men and 12 guns. The Indian Government can therefore dispose at this moment of a force between the lower portion of the Indus and the Pishin Valley of more than 26,000 men and 44 guns. Of that army 6,462 are Englishmen. It would be outside the purpose of the present sketch to show how easily this force might be increased by troops landed at Kurrachee from Bombay or elsewhere. The Punjab garrison could also spare from five to ten thousand men for the purposes of an expedition beyond Quetta, so that there would be no difficulty in despatching an army of 15,000 men into Afghanistan without any extraneous aid. It could be raised to 23,000 men by a inforcement of 5,000 troops from Bombay and the same number from the Punjab. There would still be 11,000 men left as a garrison in Scinde, considerably more than there have been on equally critical occsions. The weak point of the force forming the Quetta division is cavalry, precisely the one in which it should be most strong. Four regiments of horse for the whole of the region from the Indus to the Afghan frontier are too few. They ought to be doubled. Another improvement would be to place two Horse Artillery batteries in the Pishin Valley. With 4,000 cavalry (eight regiments) and 12 guns of flying artillery we should have a movable force on our extreme western frontier to which Russia has not and probably never can have in Central Asia anything to be compared. We have mentioned the resemblance between Quetta and Askhabad, and the comparison applies even as to their communications. Askhabad is not yet connected by railway with the Caspian, although the latest accounts represent the Russian authorities as pushing on the line energetically; neither is Quetta with the Indus. The English Government do not shroud their operations in the same air of mystery as Russia is in the habit of doing; but there are conflicting reports as to exact point which the railway to Quetta has reached. One account has stated that it will not be concluded for an indefinite period of three years, but we believe the more hopeful statement that 100 miles remain to be accomplished, and that this can be done by the end of this year, represents the truth. One of the first duties of the Government of India and the Home authorities is to see that this is accomplished, as the missing link of railway is the only thing that detracts from the value of Quetta.

The knowledge that there is a strong army ready on the Afghan frontier to assist the Ameer and to oppose the undue extension of Russian authority should embolden the ruler of Afghanistan at the same time that it strengthens the confidence of our own Government. We will not say that Russia could not place an equal force on the Heri Rud, but we assert with confidence that it would task the resources of the Tiflis Government to do so, and we have good reason to state that she could not place a superior force at any point in the Herat province within a reasonable period of time. General Kamoroff's garrison even when reinforced will not exceed that we have specified as now occupying Scinde, Quetta, and Pishin, and although that officer might bring 8,000 men against Penjeh or Herat if Russia felt sure of our inaction, we question whether he would be so bold did he feel convinced that such a step would entail General Lumsden's occupation of Herat and the advance of 15,000 Anglo-Indian troops to assert the Ameer's authority throughout his province of Badghees. The Russians may have decided on an adventurous policy, but there are the best practical reasons for our Government to resist their unreasonable pretensions. The St. Peterburgh Cabinet allows itself to forget that this Afghan Frontier Commission was devised as a means of allaying English indignation at the last of a long breach of formal declarations on the part of the Czar, going back for a period of 20 years, but we cannot overlook the fact that the instant Russia seized Merv 12 months ago we declared that it was absolutely necessary to place a formal barrier to her further advance. Our present purpose is served if we have shown that we on our side have the means to carry out a policy not only worthy of our name but adequate to the preservation of all our rights and interests. Russia may be playing a bold game, but our Government has every right to feel confidence in maintaining the integrity of the policy marked out 12 months ago as an answer to the Merv occupation, for the means of its execution are ready to their hand. The Quetta division is a good equivalent for that of Askhabad, and if the worst came to the worst there are at this moment 800 Anglo-Indian troops nearer Herat than the 2,000 or 3,000 Russians whom Colonel Alikhanoff is

which commanded Herat upon Afghan territory, and which were of more military importance than Herat itself.

Mr. Gladstone was understood to ask for notice of the question.

In the House of Lords on the 26th in reply to Earl Delawarr, Earl Granville said.—Sir P. Lumsden arrived at Sarakhs on Nov. 8. On the 9th, Colonel Alikhanoff called on Sir P. Lumsden to complain of the advance of the Afghans to Sariyazi, 35 miles north of Penjdeh. He then stated that the Russians had been nearly a year at Merv, and that during the whole of that period the Afghan outposts has been at Penjdeh. As a matter of fact, both the Sariks and the Salors settled in the Penjdeh Valley have acknowledged that they were on Afghan soil, and have paid a revenue to the Afghan Government.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

THE RETIREMENT TO ABOU KLEA.—A PERILOUS SITUATION.

THE story of the retreat from Gubat is an exciting one. As we mentioned last week, General Buller's column, which was about 1,600 strong, left Gubat on the 14th ultimo. After marching some distance the force halted, offering battle. No enemy came, and Buller continued his march to Abou Klea, where he pitched his camp on the 15th. The next day Arab horsemen appeared on the Metemmeh road (by which Buller had just retreated), and from that hour until the afternoon of the 17th the small but valiant British force was first compelled to entrench, then almost passively to endure a long-range fire, and finally to assume the offensive and drive off a vexatious foe who refused to close with our now dreaded soldiers.

A company of the Royal Irish Regiment and a body of mounted infantry were sent out to check the Arabs' advance. The enemy exhibited an intention of working round our flanks and closing the pass through which, at a distance of four miles from Abou Klea, the road to Gakdul runs. The fire of the Royal Irish and mounted infantry caused the enemy to shirk our right and to stick to the hills running across our left, and distant from our position from 1,300 to 1,500 yards. The handful of Arab cavalry was followed by a line of infantry skirmishers, while along the Metemmeh road hastened up a large body in support. As soon as the Arab skirmishers had taken up their position they set to work to construct low semi-circular stone walls. While at this work they made but a feeble reply to the fire of our infantry and machine-guns. Later, the Arabs, having provided themselves with cover, opened from 400 or 500 Remington rifles a deliberate and well-directed fire on our camp. Their fire was returned till dark, when our men ceased firing. The enemy, however, kept up a continuous fire during the night. Work on the fortifications was continued busily throughout the night; our men working with the same order and regulation as if on Southsea Common, and with bullets dropping among them. At daybreak our artillery and machine-guns opened fired, but as the supply of ammunition was limited it was economized. Still, slow as was our fire, it sufficed to check that of the enemy for a time, but by 8 a.m. their fire became as heavy as ever. Fortunately, their aim was somewhat baffled by the high wind and clouds of sand. Still, as General Buller in his despatch to Lord Wolseley observed, to remain stationary subject to this unceasing pelting by bullets was "annoying." About noon on the 17th a steady shelling of the Arab position was commenced, and two particularly well-aimed shots did great execution, one bursting among a group of Arabs working a 4-pounder gun, and the other destroying the wheel of a gun-carriage. The Gardners also did good work, while the mounted infantry by their rifle-fire caused the enemy to keep at a respectful distance. After about two hours of this distant duel the Arabs began to get shaken, only needing a slight impulse to cause them to quit the field. This impulse was given by Major Wardrop. With only four mounted men he crept, under cover of the ground, round the enemy's right. Ascending a slight rise, he looked cautiously over and perceived that the riflemen on the hill were not numerous and had no supports of spearmen. He dismounted his men and made them, without showing more than their heads, fire a volley. He then remounted and galloped off and repeated his tactics two or three times in different places, leaving one man to fire as rapidly as possible but without exposing himself to view. The Arabs were completely deceived by this manœuvre, and, imagining that large reinforcements of British troops had come up, became demoralized, broke off the fight, and retreated to Metemmeh, carrying with them their killed and wounded and only leaving a few mounted scouts to watch our camp. On the morning of the 18th General Buller detached a party of infantry, which moved southwards towards the hills which had been occupied by the enemy. The rebel positions were found to be completely deserted, and we took possession of them. Towards sundown on the 19th inst. a few Arabs appeared on a ridge 2,000 yards from the camp. Three shells were fired at them; and one of them burst right amongst the group. One of them was killed, and the others retired.

Part of the Sussex Regiment, the light camel corps, and a convoy of stores arrived at Abou Klea on the 20th. The stores were begging to be needed. During the march from Gakdul nothing was seen of the enemy until the neighbourhood of Abou Klea was reached. A halt had been called for the purpose of grazing the camels, when suddenly a small body of armed rebels were observed watching the movements of the convoy. Some of the camelry forthwith went flying after the enemy, and, after a smart chase, overmanned a half-dozen. These made no attempt to resist capture, but threw down their Remington rifles and begged for mercy. They were at once secured and sent in here to Abou Klea, and were examined, through an interpreter, in the presence of General Buller. Each was interrogated separately; their combined statements do not present any serious discrepancies, and may, perhaps, therefore, be taken as reasonably correct. They declare most positively that there is no strong force of rebels anywhere near us. There is, they say, a rebel camp some two miles from here, but there are only 600 fighting men there, all of whom have recently come from Metemmeh. The rebel camp seems to have been chosen with judgment, and is situated on rising ground at the upper end of the rocky and uneven valley. The position is fortified roughly, and is defended by one gun brought from Metemmeh. The prisoners agree in stating that none of the Mahdi's forces from Khartoum have yet reached Metemmeh, and that the men who worried us on the 16th and 17th inst., were all from Metemmeh. The prisoners, at any rate, came from Metemmeh, for their "cummerbunds" are made of soiled hospital-sheets marked with the familiar broad arrow. These sheets were amongst the odds-and-ends which it was not considered worth while bringing away from Gubat. We were already aware that the Metemmeh rebels had promptly looted our abandoned camp. All the prisoners state that they were in the Soudanese contingent of Hicks Pasha's army, and were present at the series of battles which culminated in its destruction. They saved their lives by deserting to the enemy, and have since been in the service of the Mahdi. The camp to which the prisoners referred could be seen from one of Buller's newly formed positions on the hills. These prisoners, on being again examined, added that they had heard that the Mahdi did set out from Khartoum with the intention of marching upon Berber; but that he altered his mind after proceeding a short distance, and returned to Khartoum, where, as far as they are aware, he now remains.

The following is the only despatch from General Buller which the War Office has issued; it was sent out from Abou Klea on the 17th, and telegraphed from Korti on the 20th:—

"About thirty of the enemy's cavalry scouted round us all yesterday, reinforced about an hour before sunset by some 400 infantry armed with rifles. These crossed the hills to our N. E., and E., and from 5 p.m. till now have kept up a well-aimed but desultory long-range fire, causing up to this sixteen casualties. I am perfectly safe here against an attack of even a large force; but, of course, this long-range fire is annoying." General Wood, who is now at Gakdul, is sending transport camels to General Buller to-day, 20th inst., as General Buller is in need of additional transport. I anticipate that on the arrival of these General Buller will move to Gakdul. Wounded severely—Captain Walsh, Somerset Light Infantry. Wounded slightly—Captain Paget, 7th Hussars; Quartermaster Jamieson, Royal Irish; and Surgeon O'Neill. The list of non-commissioned officers and men will follow.

AFFAIRS AT SUAKIM.

Osman Digma is massing his forces at Tamanieb and Tashem. They are estimated to number 20,000 men. The *Standard's* correspondent at Suakim says that although the rebels have given up their practice of coming down nightly and opening fire upon the town since the arrival of the first reinforcements, they still show wonderful pluck and audacity, creeping down the gullies night after night, and attempting to destroy our defensive works in course of completion, after the fatigue parties engaged upon their construction have been withdrawn.

On Sunday night they succeeded in filling in the half-dug trench of the unfinished Egyptian work, and on Monday night they were equally successful in an attempt to wreck some unoccupied works begun by our men in an exposed position. Here they cut to pieces the sand-bags, and destroyed the result of a good many hours' work. They would probably have been equally successful in the case of another unfinished redoubt, which is being constructed by the marines, had not Major Morris, who is in command of the party at work there prevented their doing so by an ingenious stratagem. Knowing that the enemy keep a vigilant eye on every movement of our troops, he marched a body of his new into the works an hour before sunset, as if to form a garrison there for the night. After it became dark the men were withdrawn singly, leaving behind them dummy sentries made up of sand-bags, as scarecrows to the rebels. The ruse had its effect, and the works were found intact in the morning. These incidents, although without the slightest practical importance are yet worth recording as showing the enterprise and pluck of the Arabs. Knowing as they do every foot of the ground, they are able to creep stealthily, with their noiseless footfalls, through our pickets, and upon dark nights it is impossible for our men, however vigilant, to detect them.

The Egyptian despatch-boat Faffarieh left Suakim on Sunday with 200 natives of the friendly Amara tribe, to make a raid on the cattle of Osman Digma's followers. The steamer returned on Monday after a most successful trip. She landed the natives during the night at the mouth of the River Klor, which comes down through the Haudoub country. The Amaras succeeded in capturing and embarking 300 cattle belonging to the Hadendowas, after a slight skirmish with the enemy, of whom one was killed and two wounded. At daybreak large bodies of rebels appeared, and came down to attack the Amaras, but the Faffarieh covered their embarcation with her guns, and both men and cattle were got on board without loss. The raid was a most successful one, and has hit the enemy in a vital point, for the Arabs regard their cattle as their most precious possession.

SLAUGHTER AT KASSALA.

The intelligence telegraphed by the Cairo correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* that the garrison at Kassala had made a sortie and killed 3,600 of the enemy is confirmed. The *Standard's* correspondent at Suakim says:—

It was known that the supply of grain thrown, at the beginning of January, into Kassala by a convoy of camels, guarded by friendly natives, would be exhausted by the end of this month, and it therefore became imperative to send fresh supplies without delay. The Egyptian authorities at Massowa thereupon arranged with the Shukoorie Arabs to take up a convoy of grain. When they approached the vicinity of Kassala they sent a messenger to the commandant of the town, who sallied out with the garrison to cover their approach and convoy the precious caravan into Kassala. The Hadendowas, seeing the movement, crossed the Akbara River and attacked the garrison in an open plain to the west of the city. The commandant had thrown up some hasty entrenchments, which he screened with bushes and grass, and behind them his troops steadily awaited the onslaught of the Arabs. These came on with their usual impetuosity, but were received with so terrible a fire that they fell back with heavy loss. While in confusion the Shukoorie tribesmen swept down on their flank and rear, and at the same time, the troops advanced from their entrenchments and attacked them in front. The result was the complete route of the Hadendowas, who fled in all directions. As a result of the victory the Shukoories occupied and destroyed Phillik, the headquarters of Sheikh Mousa, the second chief of the Hadendowas. The disaster was so complete that Sheikh Mousa at once despatched emissaries to the religious chief, Seyyid Bokri Murgani, at Atmieh, a suburb of Kassala, asking what terms would be granted to him and the tribe if they made their submission to the Government. Seyyid Bokri replied that he could not treat with rebels in arms unless they sent in hostages in proof of their earnest desire for peace.

However brilliant is the success which the garrison of Kassala have won over the Hadendowas, it can only temporarily relieve the pressure upon the besieged town; and it is feared that its effect will be altogether neutralized when the news of the fall of Khartoum, which had not at that time reached the neighbourhood, becomes known.

Moreover, the difficulties of the situation of the garrison are greatly increased by the occupation of Massowa by the Italians, which occupation is promptly followed by further measures. Colonel Chermside, Egyptian Governor-General of the Red Sea littoral, had entered into negotiations with the friendly tribes, and had prepared a great convoy of provisions, stores, ammunition, and money for conveyance to Kassala at the first opportunity. The unexpected appearance of the Italians upon the scene has, however, paralyzed his efforts, as in the face of a European force Massowa he can no longer speak with the authority of the representative of the paramount Power. His measures for the relief of the garrison are, therefore, entirely at a standstill. Kassala is the second city of the Soudan. It contains a population of at least twenty thousand souls, and is the keystone of the line of frontier strongholds, Sinkat, Amdib, Kassala, Gedaref, all of which are still resisting the Mahdi's power. The city has now been completely isolated for twelve months, and its garrison of three thousand regular Egyptian troops and two thousand irregulars has maintained its heroic resistance solely to that of Khartoum. The supplies of provisions and ammunition have for a long time been known to be running short, and unless efficient assistance is speedily forthcoming from without, the fall of Kassala must ultimately share the doom of the garrison of Sinkat, Tokar, Berber, and Khartoum. Their relief can only be accomplished by one of two alternatives. If, as is now talked of, a force is to be landed at Suakim lands at Trinkitat and occupies Tokar, a flying column must be sent south to scour the country, disperse and put down the Hadendowas, and reopen communication between the frontier strongholds and the sea. Or Italy must recognize the obligations which she has incurred by her new policy, and, as master of Massowa, must send up a relief column via Senheit. Unless one or other of these alternatives is adopted, before the end of June Kassala has made will be thrown away, the garrison sacrified, and Gordon's pledged word, that the garrison should be relieved, dishonoured. The spy who brought him the message from Osman Digma's garrison was promptly beheaded by Osman Digma.

GENERAL BRAKENBURY'S COLUMN.

The only information which has been received about General Brackenbury's column this week is contained in the following telegram from Lord Wolseley, dated Sunday, 15th inst. Further has been received from General Brackenbury up to 4 p.m., 21st inst., from Hebbeh, opposite Kanlet Island. Whole force, including 780 animals, guns, and equipment complete, has crossed to right bank, and was to advance on Abou Hamed, forty miles distant, daybreak 22nd. General Brackenbury had visited scene of Stewart's, murder, and brought away some wounded camels. Also some papers belonging to Herbin and Power, and a shirt-sleeve stained with blood. Stewart's steamer, now sixteen feet above pre-zent level of water gutted and filled with sand. The houses, and all the property of Mahommed Fakri Etman, who was one of the principal instigators of the murder, completely destroyed. All wounded doing well; no deaths since 12th inst. Health and spirits of troops excellent; exclusive of wounded, only eighteen sick in total force.

GORDON'S LETTERS FROM KHARTOUM.

TWO sets of papers on the Egyptian question were issued to members of Parliament on February 24, one being a Blue-Book containing despatches from September 30, 1884, to January 20, 1885, and the other being a White-Book containing the correspondences from February 1 to February 15. The series opens with a report on the affairs at Suakim from Commodore Molyneux to the Admiralty, this being followed by Sir Evelyn Baring's despatch containing the Mudir of Dongola's telegram describing the reported bombardment of Berber by General Gordon which was published at the time. The most important despatch during September was one containing a telegram sent by Gordon and a letter from General Gordon from the 21st of April to the 31st of July, stating:—"Let relief expedition follow right bank of the Nile from Wady Haifa to Berber. Route is surprise Berber. It is impossible to follow Nile route, take Massowa, Saukeit, Kassala road. Says he would not leave Khartoum if he could; could not if he would." Later Sir Evelyn Baring forwarded to Lord Granville letters received at Massowa from Gordon, dated up to the 26th of August, was addressed to Sir Evelyn Baring:—

We are sending up steamers to Sennaar, on Blue Nile, to open route. Arabs have left our vicinity in nearly all directions. When steamers come back we hope to recapture Berber by surprise, to place garrison in it, and Stewart and Power will descend Nile to Dongola and communicate with you. The garrison of Berber (which I shall give provisions for three months) will be the Egyptian troops from this place; and I also shall make the foreign Consuls go down to Berber. I can look after security of Berber for two months, after which time I cannot be longer responsible for it, and you must relieve it from Dongola, or let the garrison perish and Berber be again taken by Arabs. You will dislike this arrangement, perhaps, but I have no option; and it would entail no risks to you, seeing that Berber will be held during your advance.

All well here, and the troops elated at the result of their recent victories.

On the 24th of August Gordon wrote to the Officer Commanding the Royal Navy, Massowa:—

Received cipher despatch from you and Egerton, dated 27th April, 1884. We have had a series of petty fights with Arabs from the 12th March to the 30th July, when we were able, thank God, to drive them back and open road to Sennaar, and we are now relieved from the immediate pressure of Arabs. We are going to attack them to-morrow, and meditate a raid on Berber in order to let pass to Dongola a convoy which accompanies Colonel Stewart and French and English Consuls. We shall (D.V.) destroy Berber and return to our pirate-nest here. Our steamers are blinded and bullet-proof, and do splendid work; for, you see, when you have steam on the men cannot run away, and must go into action. I hope the Euryalus are all well, and hope you like Massowa in September. We are going to hold out here for ever, and are pretty evenly matched with Mahdi. He has cavalry and we have steamers. We are very cross with you all, for since the 20th of March we have not had one word from the outer world. I have paid as much as £140 for a spy, and you gave that poor devil (so he says) twenty dollars to go from Massowa to Khartoum. However you take no interest for suppressing this rebellion, the serious consequences of which are reverse of victorious for you, and the neglect thereof will not do.In two days' time Colonel Stewart, the Vice Governor-General, and the two Consuls will start from here to Berber, and thence to Dongola. The reason why I have now sent Colonel Stewart is because you have been silent all this while, and have neglected us and lost time without doing any good. If troops were sent, as soon as they reach Berber this rebellion will cease, and the inhabitants will return to their former occupations. It is, therefore, hoped that you will listen to all that is told you by Stewart and the Consuls and look at it seriously, and send troops as we have asked without any delay.

The most important of all Gordon's despatches is one addressed to Lord Wolseley, dated Khartoum, November 4, 1884, and received at Dongola ten days later. It gave a description of the situation at Khartoum and the leading incidents of the siege. It runs as follows:—

Post came in yesterday from Debbeh, Kitchener, dated the 14th of October; cipher letter from Lord Wolseley the 20th of September last, which I cannot decipher, for Colonel Stewart took the cipher with him. No other communications have been received here since 31st, letter which arrived on 17th September, a week after Colonel Stewart's steamer left this. On other side are names of Europeans who went with Colonel Stewart, and who are now waiting your orders are five steamers with nine guns. We can hold out forty days with ease. After that it will be difficult. Terrible about loss of steamer. I send Colonel Stewart, Power, and Herbin down, telling them to give you all information. With Colonel Stewart was the journal of all events from 1st March to the 10th September. The steamer Abbas, which was lost, was the finest vessel on the Nile. The Mahdi is here about eight miles away. All north side along the White Nile is free of Arabs; they are on south and south-west and east of town, so one way or other I have quiet. Stewart will explain down fully all of your commands. With steamers are my journals from the 10th of September to date with all details and map of Berber. We have occasional fights with Arabs, but they are of little import. Fighting this month,—Moharrdin. With him are all the Europeans, nuns, etc. Rumoured all are become Mussulman. Slatin is there. Lupton, Mahdi says, has surrendered. Since 10th March we have had up to date, 2nd October, 24 sorties. Kitchener's 10th October only two despatches one Dongola, with no date; one from Suakim 5th May; one of some (same?) import, 27th of April. I have sent out a crowd of messengers in all directions, but almost nobody takes newspapers to say I received letters through Kitchener from Sir S. Baker, my sister, Stanley from Congo. Do not send any more letters private; it is too great a risk. Mahdi says he has taken 13 and I have none; and it is of no import, for the Mahdi knows everything, and you need not fear him. I should take the road from Ambukol to Metemmeh, where my steamers are for you. Consuls, Greek Consul-General; Hansell, Austrian Consul, all right. Stewart, Power, and Herbin went down in the Abbas. A letter came from Mitzakis the 31st of July from Adowa. The messenger had a letter from Gordon, but it was captured. He says he can explain that to his Majesty. If journal is lost with Stewart we have no record of events from 1st March to the 10th September, except a journal kept by doctor, which is with the Mahdi. Also a diary, which I failed to accomplish. I decline to agree that it is for me personally. Stewart's journal was a gem, illustrated with all the Arabic letters of Mahdi to me.

You may not know what has passed here. The Arabs camped outside Khartoum on 12th March. We attacked them on the 16th of March, got defeated, and lost heavily, also a gun. We then from that date had continual skirmishes with Arabs. Stewart was wounded slightly in arm. On one occasion, when river rose, we drove off Arabs in three or four engagements, and fired their towns. Sent up to Sennaar two expeditions which were defeated, and again was defeated with heavy loss; the square was always broken. This last defeat was on the 4th of September; since then we have had comparative quiet. We have provisions for two years. The palace was the great place for the firing. Arabs have the Krupps here, and often have hulled our steamers. Arabs captured two small steamers at Berber and one Blue Nile. We have built two new ones, steamers. The steamers had bulwarks, and were struck with bullets 1 000 times each on an average, and three times with shot each. We defended with wire entanglements and live shells as mines, which did great execution. We put lucifer-matches to ignite them.

The soldiers are only half a month in arrears. We issue paper money, and also all the cloth in magazines. Provisions are cheap. Enough to take us except by starving us out. Do not scatter your troops; enemy are numerous. Bring plenty of troops if you can. We still hold Omdurman on the left bank and the fort on the right bank. The Mahdi's people have thrown up earthworks within rifle-shot of Omdurman. The Mahdi lives out of gun-shot. About four weeks ago the Mahdi's people attacked Omdurman and disabled one steamer. We disabled another of the Mahdi's guns. Three days after fighting was renewed on the south, and rebels were again driven back. Saleh Bey and Slatin Bey are chained in Mahdi's camp.

"(Secret and confidential.)—Our troops in Khartoum are suffering from lack of provisions. Food we still have is little; some grain and biscuit. We want you to come quickly. You should advance Metemmeh-Berber. Make by these two roads. Do not leave Berber in your rear. Keep enemy in your front, and when you have taken Berber send me word from Berber. Do this without letting rumours of your approach spread abroad. In Khartoum there are no butter nor dates, and little meat. All food is very dear."

We may insert here the following letter, dated Khartoum, December 14, 1884, which Gordon addressed to a friend in Cairo, and which was received there on Tuesday:—"All is up. I expect a catastrophe in ten days' time. It would not have been so if our people had kept me better informed as to their intentions. My adieux to all.—C. G. Gordon."

DESPATCH FROM LORD WOLSELEY.

The second batch of papers issued on Monday contained a long and interesting despatch from Lord Wolseley to Lord Hartington, dated Korti, the 12th of January, from which we take the following extracts:—

On the 31st ultimo I received, as I have already reported by telegraph, a tiny note from General Gordon containing these words only—"Khartoum all right, 14—12—84. C. G. Gordon." It has been to me a source of heartfelt regret that I was not able to reach this place at an earlier date. My advance has been delayed through the difficulty of collecting supplies at this point, 1,400 miles by river from the sea, in sufficient quantities to warrant an advance into the neighbourhood of a besieged garrison that is very short of food, where all the surrounding districts have been laid waste, and where even the besieging army finds it difficult to subsist. I had always thought it possible that upon arrival here I might find it necessary to operate beyond this point in two columns, one continuing up the river in our English-built boats, while the other pushed rapidly across the desert to Metemmeh; and it was with the view to securing to myself the power of moving across this desert that in my letter of September 11 last I proposed the formation of a camel brigade of picked troops, under carefully selected officers organized on lines therein recommended. Any march across this desert with a small column as an isolated operation would be hazardous and, for the purpose of my mission, a most useless undertaking. Such a column would most probably be able to fight its way into Khartoum—possibly it might fight its way out again—but it could not bring away General Gordon and his garrison in safety. Undertaken, however, under present circumstances, the march of a small force across the desert presents a very different aspect. The so-called Mahdi and his supporters are well aware they have to deal not only with it, but also with the English army, which they know is advancing up the Nile on Khartoum by Abou Hamed and Berber. Upon arrival here I had to decide whether I should keep all my force together and follow the Nile valley to Khartoum or to divide it into two columns—one following the river, while the other was pushed rapidly across to Metemmeh. If I were not restricted by time the first course would be by far the most satisfactory, the safest, and would ensure the best results; but I know that General Gordon is pressed by want of food, and the hot season is not far off when military operations in this country are trying to the health of European soldiers. I therefore decided upon the last-mentioned course; and, as reported to your lordship by telegraph on the 29th of December, I despatched Brigadier-General Sir Herbert Stewart on the 30th ultimo to seize the Gakdul Wells, which are 100 miles from this and about seventy-six from Metemmeh. Although the physical obstacles encountered in the ascent of the Nile above the Second Cataract have been considerable, and although the labour in surmounting the many cataracts between Sarras and Haunek has tested to a remarkable degree the strength and endurance of the troops, the advance of the boats up the river has been accomplished in a manner which has reflected the highest credit upon all ranks, and has conclusively proved, if proof were wanting, that her Majesty's soldiers of to-day possess all that strength of body and that military pride and regimental spirit, for which the British army has been long renowned.

The following were Lord Wolseley's instructions to Sir Charles Wilson:—

"1. You will accompany the column under the command of Brigade-General Sir Hebert Stewart, K.C.B., which will leave Korti to-morrow for Metammeh. Your intimate knowledge of Soudan affairs will enable you to be of great use to him during his operations away from these headquarters. 2. You will endeavour to enter into friendly relations with the Hassaniyeh tribe and to induce them, if possible, to carry supplies for us across the desert, and to sell us sheep, cattle, &c. 3. As soon as Metammeh is our occupation Sir H. Stewart will despatch a messenger to Korti with an account of his march, &c., and you will be good enough to send me by same opportunity all political information you may have obtained, all news of General Gordon, the so-called Mahdi, &c., 4. am sending Captain Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., with a small party of seamen to accompany Sir H. Stewart to Metammeh, where, if there are any steamers, Lord Charles Beresford will take possession of one or two of them, as he may think best. Any Egyptian fellahs or soldiers that can be converted into camel drivers, and come back here with unloaded camels. 5. As soon as Lord Charles Beresford reports that he is ready to proceed with one or more steamers to Khartoum, you will go to that place with him, and deliver the enclosed letter to General Gordon. I leave it open so that you may read it. 6. Orders have been given to Sir H. Stewart to send a small detachment of infantry with you to Khartoum. If you like you can upon arriving there march these men through the city to show the people that British troops are near at hand. If there is any epidemic in town you will not do this. I do not wish them to sleep in the city. They will return with you to Metammeh. You will only stay in Khartoum long enough to confer fully with General Gordon. Having done so, you will return with Lord Charles Beresford in steamers to Metammeh. 7. My letter to General Gordon will explain to you the object of your mission. You will confer with him both upon the military and upon the political situation. You are aware of the great difficulty of feeding this Army at such a great distance from the sea. You know how we are off in the matter of supplies, the condition and distribution of the troops under my command, the dates when Major-General Earle will be able to move on Abu-Ahmed, etc. 8. I am sending with you the three officers named below, who will accompany you to Khartoum, and will remain there to assist General Gordon until I am able to relieve that place. 9. It is always possible that when Mohamet Achmet fully realizes that an English Army is approaching Khartoum he will retreat, and thus raise the siege. Khartoum would under such circumstances continue to be the political centre of our operations, but Berber would become our military objective. No British troops would be sent to Khartoum beyond a few red coats in steamers for the purpose of impressing on the inhabitants the fact that it was to the presence of our Army they owed their safety. The siege of Khartoum being thus raised, all our military arrangements would be made with a view to the immediate occupation of Berber and to a march across the desert to Ariab, on the Suakim road. 10. Upon arrival at Metammeh it is very possible you may find papers or letters from General Gordon awaiting us. You will be good enough to send them to me by the first messenger coming here. Upon your return to Metammeh from Khartoum you will rejoin my head-quarters at your earliest possible convenience,

"'WOLSELEY, General.'"

* Major Dickson, Royal Dragoons; Lieutenant Stuart-Wortley, Royal Rifles; the third to be named on arrival at Metammeh.

BANQUET TO THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

ON Feb. 25 Lord Ripon was entertained at dinner by the members of the Nation Liberal Club and other gentlemen at St. James's Hall. The Earl of Kimberley presided, having upon his right the guest of the evening, while the other seats on the platform were occupied by the Marquis of Hartington; the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Northbrook, Earl Cowper, Lord Carlingford, Lord Monson, Lord Wolverton, Lord Aberdare, Sir William V. Harcourt, M.P., Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., Sir H. Verney, M.P., Mr. Childers, M.P., Mr. John Bright, M.P., Mr. J. K. Cross, M.P., Mr. Burt, M.P., Mr. Briggs, M.P., Mr. S. Walker, M.P., Dr. S. Watson, Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, and a large number of members of Parliament. After the usual loyal toasts had been duly honoured, Mr. Briggs, M.P., proposed the "Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces." The Marquis of Hartington responded for the "Army," the Earl of Northbrook for the "Navy," Earl Cowper then proposed the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," which was responded to by Sir William Harcourt. The Earl of Derby replied to the toast of the "House of Lords," as given by Dr. Spence Watson, and Sir Charles Dilke replied for the "House of Commons."

The Earl of Kimberley then read letters apologising for absence from Mr. Gladstone, at the request of his physician, and from Lord Granville, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, owing to recent deaths in their families and other urgent reasons. In alluding to Indian affairs, the noble earl remarked:—Nothing in my political career has given me greater pleasure than that, by the accident of my holding the office of Secretary of State for India, it should have fallen to my lot to preside at this magnificent reception of my noble friend. It is to his honour that he has not been as some have represented—and it would have been a misfortune to the empire if he had been—a mere partisan in the discharge of his duties; but that while he has been faithful to Liberal principles he has at the same time while Viceroy of India pursued the traditional policy of the very best of his predecessors. In dealing with the very difficult question of the war in Afghanistan, it is perfectly true that he pursued a policy different from that of his immediate predecessor, but in doing so he was not inventing a new policy towards Afghanistan. The policy with regard to Afghanistan, from the Viceroyalty of Lord Auckland, had ever been the same, and it was the reverse of that traditional policy by Lord Ripon's immediate predecessor that brought about the calamity of which we have had recent experience. Lord Ripon reverted not to a policy dictated by his party at home, but to the just and wise policy of his predecessors, and by pursuing it he has, notwithstanding the war, to a great extent restored and consolidated our friendship with the ruler of Afghanistan. Those who watch with hearts not without anxiety events in that quarter of the world know that there is no more cardinal principle in our policy than that we should have a real friendly Afghanistan upon our border. If we have a ruler of Afghanistan who is about to display his cordialty to this country by visiting Lord Dufferin, and who is animated by friendly sentiments, we owe it largely to the policy and wisdom of my noble friend. In turning to domestic matters, my noble friend reversed the policy of his immediate predecessor by repealing the Press Act. But was that a new policy? Not in the least. He was simply reverting to the former condition of things, which had been most unfortunately and unwisely interfered with by his predecessor. It is no small thing for a man to have been able to touch the people of another race as Lord Ripon had succeeded in doing, and this has earned him the title to be placed high upon the roll of Indian Viceroys. I will not further detain you, but will give you "The Health of Lord Ripon." (Prolonged cheers.)

The Marquis of Ripon, who on rising was received with prolonged cheers, said he need hardly assure them that he was deeply grateful for the honour which they had done him by inviting him to that dinner, and for the very cordial reception which they had been good enough to accord to him. As they were aware, when he left for India, in 1880, the main question which occupied the Government in connection with India was the war in Afghanistan. He was very glad to have the public opportunity of alluding to one subject connected with the war in Afghanistan which if it did not relate to military skill or to the valour of our troops showed a striking in stance of another quality which British soldiers had alway-displayed—namely, a deep devotion to duty and a noble self-denial. Lord Salisbury the other night spoke of the recklessness which, five years ago, abandoned the position which we occupied, and he raised an alarming vision of a bitter Nemesis on account of that abandonment. If the policy which had been pursued persistently by Her Majesty's Government in Afghanistan of carrying on, if possible, a strong, friendly, and independent government in that country were the right policy, then he (Lord Ripon) said that nothing could be more fatal to the success of that policy, or the strength of the friendship of the Afghan ruler or people, than the occupation of that forward position to which Lord Salisbury had alluded. If threatening occurrences should take place upon our north-western frontier, which God forbid, we stood now in a better position with respect to our relations with Afghanistan than perhaps at any previous period of our history. Passing from that question, he would say a few words as to the policy pursued in connection with the Native States of India. In regard to that part of their policy, they had endeavoured to walk in the footsteps of Lord Canning, and follow the policy consistently adopted since the day when annexation in India was abandoned, he trusted, for ever. His constant endeavour had been to respect the just rights of native princes, and to adhere to our treaty obligations. He had endeavoured to steer a just line, and he was happy to say that he maintained throughout the whole of the time he was in India the most friendly and cordial relations with all the Native States. At the same time, he did no hesitate to speak his mind plainly to native princes on occasions when he found it necessary to tender to them advice and counsel. We had heard some time ago muttered rumours about discontent and disloyalty in the Native States of India. He had made it his business before leaving that country to make close inquiries of the men who were in the best position to judge of the real facts of the case, and as a result of these inquiries he found that there was not the smallest foundation for the rumours to which he had alluded. On the contrary, he ventured to assert that there never was a time at which the native princes of Indiajwere more loyal to our gracious Sovereign than they were to-day. The principles on which he had acted in the internal administration of India were those which had been laid down some fifty years ago, and which had been enforced by successive Governments from that time to the present, for thus maintaining the principles laid down by Parliament and enforced by the Queen's proclamation, he had felt that nothing was more important and more necessary in India than that we should uphold the conviction of our good faith. We could never contend with the subtle intellect of Orientals is a game of intrigue. We could not beat them in diplomatic chicane, and ought not to do so if we could, but we should and could maintain our high reputation for good faith. He believed that the restoration of the freedom of the press would be a source of strength to us and would bring us grateful friends rather than bitter opponents. It was in strict accordance with those principles that the Government had acted throughout. They invited free and fair criticism of their acts, believing that that would be a source of security. They extended local self-government where it had been denied by their predecessors, because they believed the time had come when the most intelligent and best educated men ought to take part in the management of their own affairs. They promoted to the best of their ability the extension of railway communication, not only to develop the resources of the country, but because it would be the best means of averting threatened mischief from famine. They improved the system of land revenue and land tenure, they reduced taxation largely, especially in relation to the salt tax, and they established a kind of free trade on a large basis, knowing well what a blessing that was to the commerce. In conclusion, he desired to say that throughout the policy of the Government had been always to insure cordial relations in the administrations. They held that if they desired faithfully and honestly to fulfil the great task imposed upon England it was only by such a policy that they could maintain the good faith of England and redeem the pledges of the Crown. He was sure that it was by such a policy alone that they could hope to extend that loyalty to our gracious Sovereign which was already so widely spread throughout India, and which it was a bright and happy thought to believe that during the last five years of his Indian administration he did something himself to consolidate and to strengthen. Long and continued cheers followed his lordship's remarks.

Mr. Bright, in proposing "Prosperity to India," said that it was necessary that we should govern India in certain conjunction with the best interests of the people that we should govern India with a view to the true and permanent interests of the population there. What, he asked, should we say if we were natives of India, and we were told that we were to be governed of by a privileged class, by a handful of men coming from an island 8,000 or 10,000 miles away, and that the interests or the clamour of this handful of men were to be listened to against the wisdom of the Government in Calcutta, the Parliament of England, the promises of the Crown, and the sympathies of the great mass of the people of this country? In face o the progress of British literature and Western ideas in India, the system of caste and the debasing idolatry must eventually fall. There is a new native Church rising in India, which has arisen from the labours of a remarkable man who has lately died, the Baboo Chunder Sen, and it is carried on now by those who were associated with him. It is called the Church of the new Dispensation. It is a small body at present, but it has twenty-five or thirty missionaries at active work throughout India. It is a Church which repudiates altogether the system of caste, and repudiates altogether that idolatry which is practised so extensively in India. He mentioned this only to show that there are elements at work leading to great changes. When the educated men of India, who are in thousands coming out of its educational institutes every year, read the story of English freedom and the fruits of freedom in this country, and compare the condition of this country now with what it was a few centuries back, surely they will say that this freedom which has done so much for England cannot by any possibility be a bad thing for India. Their hearts and minds will be stirred, and the whole educated class of India will begin to have new thoughts and new aspirations, and to form wise it may be or unwise, but in some cases formidable, resolutions. Now what will be the result upon the native mind? They will say it is the irrevocable decree of fate that England, in number of population not exceeding a second or third rate Indian Empire, can really permanently govern an empire comprising twenty nations, speaking twenty different languages? (Laughter.) Then there is the question of education in India. I have said before that caste will fall and that idolatry will also fall, and I ask what answer are we to give to the Indian people when they ask if the system by which we govern them is irrevocable? If we ask ourselves the question we must in our consciences admit that the possibility is unquestionable, and we must know that if we are to continue to govern we must make the English rule tolerable, and we must cultivate a better spirit—a spirit like that which animated our recent Governor-General. What I want to see is that in the coming time we may have the best intellects of India working with Englishmen earnest for the good of India and the honour of England. How great the results in good I cannot describe, and probably could not imagine, but I am sure the results in good will be great to the couuless millions who for the time—be it short or be it long—are under the influence of and subject to British rule. English rule, I think that Lord Ripon has done great things in India and great things in England, for he has brought our sympathies more closely with the sympathies of the Indian people. He has done two things. He has done his great duty in India. He has done it to us, the people of England. He has done it to the illustrious occupant of the throne of these realms. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, in responding, after expressing the thanks of his fellow countrymen for the way in which Lord Ripon's policy had been endorsed in England, said that they suffered in India not only in consequence of its distance from England, not only because it was difficult to make themselves heard, but because of gross and wilful misrepresentation persistently made by monopolists interested in preventing reform in India.

Mr. Burt, M.P., proposed the toast of "The Chairman." Referring to the policy of Lord Ripon, the hon. member said that it had commended itself to the country generally. In thanking the chairman for presiding, he said that as Secretary for India that nobleman was in his right place.

The Earl of Kimberley, in responding, congratulated the club upon the success of the banquet.

THE AFGHANISTAN FRONTIER DELIMITATION.

AT a meeting of the Westminster Debating Society held on the 23rd inst. in the Centenary Club Rooms, Pall Mall-place, there were present, among other visitors, to hear a discussion with regard to our interests in Afghanistan, M. Lessar, a member of the Russian Delimitation Commission, Mr. A. Krpensky, secretary of the Russian Embassy, General Sir H. Green, General Sir A

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Old St Croix Rum	,, 20 0	
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Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	,, 4 0	
Do. do. do., tins, First Swiss Brand.	,, 5 0	
Do. d do ,, Baby	,, 5 0	

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.	
Danish Butter, finest	pe 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	,, 1 & ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved	..per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Do. do.	..per 2 lb. tin	2 4

From L. Gradler and Hartwig Gotha.

Truffell (Preserved truffled per large tin. Per small tin		
Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ...
Cut Asparagus in Water	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	,, ...	,, ...
Red do. do.	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	,, 0 12	,, 0 7
Celiery	,, 0 14	,, 0 9

From Busch, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.

Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. ...
Celiery	,, ...	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, 0 14	,, 0 8
Cut French Beans	,, ...	,, ...
Small Sausages	,, 1 6	,, ...

Nett Cash.

TERMS.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executions.

Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 1st February 1885.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. E. M. WALTON wishes to intimate to the Public that he has ADMITTED Mr. HERBERT BROMLEY, Dental Surgeon, (late of London), a PARTNER in his PRACTICE from THIS DATE.

N.B.—Mr. Walton has not left Bombay, or retired from Practice, as currently reported. Future address :—

Messrs. WALTON & BROMLEY,
Dental Surgeons.

Bombay, February 2, 1885.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

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BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN TIMING OF TRAINS.

THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 1st March, 1885, PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN to the time given below :—

MAIN LINE.

	Mail A.M.		Mixed A.M.
Departure from Bhownagar	7-20	....	10-45.
Departure Dhola	9- 8	....	P.M. 1-13
Arrival Wadhwan Junction	12-50	....	6- 4.
	Mail P.M.		Mixed. A.M.
Departure from Wadhwan Junc-	2- 0	....	7-10. P.M.
Departure Dhola	5-52	....	12-12.
Arrival Bhownagar	7-30	....	2-27.

BRANCH LINE.

Departure Dhasa	10-52 A.M.
Arrival Dhola	4-53 P.M.
Departure Dhola	1-33 ,,
Arrival Dhoraji	7-35 ,,

The charge for 3rd class passengers by the mail trains between Bhownagar and Wadhwan junction will be 9 pies per mile.

The mail trains will not stop at the following stations :—

Vartej.	Ningala.
Sanoshra.	Kundli.
Ujalvav.	

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ghadechi, 14 February 1885.

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.

CRYSTOLEUM; KARTALINE; CANVASINE AND METALLICON LUSTRE PAINTING.

DEPOT—RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY (Opposite Watson's Esplanade Hotel.

THE SOLE AGENCY FOR INDIA for the sale of materials manufactured by the Crystoleum Compan 200, Regent-street, London, for CRYSTOLEUM, KARTALINE, CANVASINE, METALLICON LUSTRE PAINTING, &c., is located at the above address; where also LESSONS are daily given by a LADY, Silver Medalist, London Exhibition 1881; and to whom also was awarded a Special Honorary Diploma, which has now been received; and can, together with the Medal, be seen at the Studio, on Second Floor.

THE ABOVE ARTS ARE MOST EASILY ACQUIRED and are guaranteed to be of such extremely easy nature that those totally unacquainted with Art are enabled, WITHOUT DIFFICULTY, or the slightest possibility of failure, to produce artistic and exquisitely beautiful results.—SUCCESS GUARANTEED TO ALL PAINSTAKING PUPILS!!

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7, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

BANJOS WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs. a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75 0
Ditto ditto with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65 0
Ditto ditto with Inland wooden hoop, and handle, with brass fittings, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with plated hoop and brass fittings, (fretted)	60 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0

BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS.

Six-stringed Banjo, with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75 0
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CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.

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Seven-stringed Banjo, wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18 0
Ditto ditto wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
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Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15 0
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Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head in case, complete	40 0
Ditto ditto with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25 0
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Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver keys and slide-head, in D or G, in mahogany box	25 0
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Cocoa-wood, in D, with flute-head, six German-silver keys and German-silver tips, in mahogany box	25 0
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	20 0
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Each, Rs. 4 5, 6, and	7 0

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Per set	2 0
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A substitute for Bones, the Distinct	0 8

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14 inches in diameter	12 0
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Mahogany Concertinas, 20 keys	25 0
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Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood with 8 German-silver keys and German-silver Tip, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, by Boosey & Co.	100 0
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Do. do. do. 10 inch size	3 0
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Rosewood, in Mahogany Box, an extra fold to bellows, and more highly finished than above	80 0
Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed (*i.e.* surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in rose wood Box, an excellent instrument	95 0
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Cornets, strong, useful and perfectly in tune, complete with mouthpieces and crooks	35 0 to 50 0
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6 0	...			Do. yellow	6 4	...	
98 12	71 12			Benedictine from the Monastery	72 0	75 0	
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47 8	...			Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	...	
37 0	40			Crême de Noyeaux	38 8	41 8	
37 0	...			Kümmell, finest Riga	38 8	...	
38 12	40 12			Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8	
26 0	...			Orange Bitters, best	27 0	...	
19 4	...			Vermouth	20 0	...	
...	27	8		Assorted Liqueurs, choice, per doz. pts.	...	28	8
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5	8	3	12	Bass's Champagne Ale, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	5	12	4	0
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Rs. a.		Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac ****	15 8
13 0	,, ***	13 8
11 4	,, **	11 8
10 8	,, *	10 12

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The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of Cognacs and Whiskies in wood. An allowance for the Jar will be made deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

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Do. do. do. ... 2 ,, ,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. do. ... 4 ,, ,, 4 0 ,,

Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

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4 Gls. Per Jar.	13½ Gals. Octve	27 Gals. Qtr. Cask.	54 Gals. Hhd		4 Gls. Per Jar.	13½ Gals. Octve	27 Gals. Qtr. Cask.	54 Gals. Hhd.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
38 4	113 0	216 0	424 0	Manzanilla	40 0	123 0	236 0	463 0

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Hhd. 48 Gals. Rs. a.	Hhd. 48 Gals. Rs. a.
216 0 Petit Medoc	231 0
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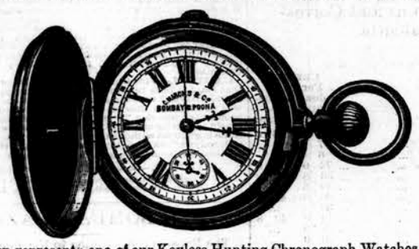

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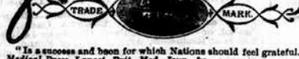

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